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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Mikhaylov Briefs Press on Progress of MBFR Talks AA 1
West's Proposal 'Distorts' Mandate AA 1
'Positive Fact' of NATO Response AA 2
'Constructive Elements' in Proposal AA 2
[CTK]
'Excessive Monitoring Measures' AA 3
[AFP]
Foreign Ministry Holds News Conference on Arms AA 4
U.S. Speeds Up Weapons Testing Under SDI Program AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Further Reportage on 41st CEMA Session in Moscow BB 1
Gorbachev Meets Delegates BB 1
Major Program Envisioned BB 2
[AFP]
Ryzhkov, Marchuk Remarks BB 3
[IZVESTIYA 18 Dec]
Lazar Speech BB 9
[MTI]
Messner Speech BB 10
[PAP]
Stoph Meets Ryzhkov BB 12
[ADN]
First Day Ends BB 12

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Review of Week's International Events CC 1
[Averchenko 15 Dec]
UN General Assembly Ends Disarmament Discussion CC 5
[Chernyshev]
UN Representative Assesses Disarmament Issues CC 6
Walters' 'Absurd' Nicaragua Assertion Noted CC 6
[Chernyshev]
UN Demands U.S. Lift Embargo on Nicaragua CC 7
U.S. Opposes UN Resolutions on 'New' Relations CC 7
UN Reaffirms 1970 Declaration on Security CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Shultz Talks Reported; Attitude Criticized A 1
Hungarian, Romanian Visits A 1
[PRAVDA 18 Dec]

Berlin Speech Decried A 1
[Lapskiy in IZVESTIYA 17 Dec]
Departure From Summit Stance A 3
[Borovik]
Policy Briefings for Thatcher A 4
USAF Report, Senate Vote Increase CW Tension A 4
[Biryukov]
U.S. Businessmen Discuss Cooperation With Officials A 5
Marchuk Receives Businessmen A 5
[IZVESTIYA 13 Dec]
Meetings Held With Ryabov A 5
[IZVESTIYA 13 Dec]
Reagan Attack on Nicaragua Termed 'Crudest' Yet A 6
[PRAVDA 16 Dec]
Poindexter Tours Central America in Secret A 6
U.S. Prepares To Widen Aggression Against Nicaragua A 6
[Turkatenko]
Wolfowitz Voices U.S. View of Asia During Tour A 7
Threat to Thai Security Viewed A 7
[Kachanov]
U.S. Plans in Philippines A 9
Statement Displays Imperialism A 9
[Tsvetov]
U.S. Decides To Support UNITA 'Directly' A 10
[Tarutin in PRAVDA 13 Dec]
U.S. Applies 'Sanctions' Against Ghana A 11

CHINA

PRC Writers Describe Recent Visit as 'Fruitful' B 1
Belorussian Choir, Composers Tour China B 1
Engineers Collaborate on PRC Opencast Mine B 1
Kuznetsov Examines Employment Problems in PRC B 2
[TRUD 12 Dec]
PRC To Implement Stricter Private Sector Controls B 4
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Dec]
China Urges U.S. To Prevent Trade Slump B 4

SOUTH ASIA

Commentary, Report on DRA-Pakistan Talks D 1
Discussions Previewed D 1
Talks Open D 1
Ground Forces Chief Ivanovskiy Departs for India D 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Dec]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Decribes Dushman Atrocities D 2
[Grebenshchikov, 13 Dec]
Rebel Sabotage Against DRA Youth Alleged D 6
[Kozhukhov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Dec]

EASTERN EUROPE

CPSU Delegation Departs for Romanian Conference F 1
Romanian Defense Minister 'Relieved' of Duties F 1
Ryzhkov Meets With Polish Prime Minister Messner F 1

Soviet-Hungarian Trade, Payments Accords Signed F 2
Hungary's Marjai Holds Talks With Aristov F 2
[MTI]
Talyzin Receives Bulgaria's Iliev 17 Dec F 2
Shevardnadze, CSSR Ambassador Discuss Relations F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev Sends Mitterrand Message on Afghanistan G 1
[LE MONDE 18 Dec]
Protest Lodged With UK Over Embassy Break-in G 2
Ponomarev, France's Mermaz Discuss Current Issues G 2
French Defense Minister Quiles Criticizes SDI G 3
USSR, Turkey Fail To Reach Agreement on FIR Talks G 3
[Bayrak Radio]
FRG Parties Intention to Fight SDI Reported G 4
Social Democrat's Rau G 4
Foreign Minister Genscher G 4
'Hypocrisy' of UK Arms Control Policy Noted G 5
[Borodin]
Spanish-U.S. Joint Military Communique Analyzed G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

More Reports on Iraqi Leader's Moscow Visit H 1
Husayn Profiled H 1
[PRAVDA 17 Dec]
Kremlin Talks Conclude H 1
[PRAVDA 18 Dec]
Husayn Dinner Speech H 2
[PRAVDA 18 Dec]
Gromyko Dinner Speech H 3
[PRAVDA 18 Dec]
Further Meetings H 5
Husayn Departs H 5

MIKHAYLOV BRIEFS PRESS ON PROGRESS OF MBFR TALKS

West's Proposal 'Distorts' Mandate

LD171729 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 17 TASS -- A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on the results of the latest, 37th, round of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe was held at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

Speaking at the briefing, the head of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov noted that the delegations of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries at that round of the talks, too, were urging Western partners for businesslike and constructive discussion of the proposal of the socialist countries of February 14 inst. [of this year] which envisages the initial reduction of land forces and armaments in central Europe by the Soviet Union and the United States with the subsequent non-increase of the level of forces and armaments in the area by all parties to agreement.

Advancing their proposal the Warsaw Treaty countries proceeded from the view that in conditions of the impasse of the Vienna talks the achievement of, even if limited, intermediate agreement would be an initial practical step toward the lowering of the level of confrontation in the centre of Europe.

The head of the Soviet delegation noted that in the course of the passed round of the talks, the Western participants, as before, have not shown the readiness to a concrete discussion of the essence of the socialist countries' proposal. It is only at the latest plenary meeting of December 5 that representatives of NATO countries came up with their suggestions in reply. This time they also declared for initial reductions of Soviet and American troops, but in lesser volumes, and without arms reduction. They also declared that they consent to the freezing of the levels of troops, but without that obligation being applied to armaments.

We positively assess the very fact of the answer of the Western participants, the answer in which a certain step is made toward the February proposal of socialist countries, the head of the Soviet delegation said. But alongside separate constructive provisions the Western proposal contains a number of elements that are not in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security. The main drawback of the proposal of NATO countries is that instead of efforts for real lowering of the level of military confrontation in the centre of Europe it advances proposals on control that are widened so much as to become unacceptable.

Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov recalled that the proposal of socialist countries of February 14 of the current year envisages that the forces of the USSR and the USA together with their prescribed armaments and military equipment be reduced within a year by 20 thousand and 13 thousand men respectively with the subsequent freezone for two years of the level of forces and armaments in central Europe of all states, parties to agreement on both a collective and national basis.

Answering questions from correspondents, the Soviet representative said that considerations of the Western side in reply were set out in a generalized form in speeches and pronouncements of its representatives. No common document has been advanced. He also noted that the West's proposals show a trend toward the revision of the mandate of the Vienna talks.

As is known, the ambassador went on to say, the subject and objective of the Vienna talks were formulated as mutual reduction of forces and armaments and related measures in central Europe.

Meanwhile, Western participants in their proposals bring to the minimum the personnel reduction, avoid arms reduction and limitation altogether, while seeking to widen indefinitely the measures of control, inspection and so on. All this clearly distorts the mandate of the talks agreed upon in the past, the Soviet representative said in conclusion.

'Positive Fact' of NATO Response

LD180155 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2144 GMT 17 Dec 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on the results of the latest round of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held in Moscow at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center.

Valerian Vladmirovich Mikhaylov, the leader of the Soviet delegation at the talks, noted that the delegations from the USSR and other Warsaw pact member-states, striving to achieve a practical shift, came forward with a concrete proposal which envisages a reduction in the Soviet and U.S. forces together with their standard weapons and military technology by 20,000 and 13,000 people respectively with a subsequent freeze for 2 years of the level of forces in central Europe.

Comrade Mikhaylov went on to say: However, one has to ascertain that in the course of this last round of talks, the Western participants did not manifest a readiness for specific discussion of the substance of our proposal. Nevertheless, as you know, at the last plenary session on 5 December, the NATO countries replied with their ideas. We appraise positively the very fact that the Western participants replied to the Warsaw Pact countries' proposal, considering that this type of exchange of signals, the development of political dialogue, corresponds to the accords from the Soviet-U.S. summit level meeting in Geneva. We naturally, are currently carefully examining the reply by the Western side in order to clarify to what extent it could further progress in Vienna.

The main shortcoming of the NATO countries' proposal consists in that it -- this proposal -- nullifies efforts for a real lowering in the level of military confrontation in the center of Europe, substituting them with verification measures that have been deliberately raised too high. This circumstance cannot fail to evoke the question: What is the purpose of doing this? After all, verification must be commensurate with the obligations following the agreement, and further their fulfillment by the sides, not serve as a source for mistrust and suspicion. So, our proposal and the Western one are as yet divergent in many respects. One would like to hope that in the course of further negotiations, realistic and mutually acceptable solutions will finally be found by the efforts of both sides.

'Constructive Elements' in Proposal

LD171744 Prague CTK in English 1641 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec 17 (CTK correspondent) -- Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, pointed out at a press conference here on the 37th round of the talks that the delegations of the socialist countries again called on their Western partners to constructively consider the Warsaw Treaty proposal for initial reductions of Soviet and U.S. forces and subsequent freeze of forces and armaments in central Europe.

The socialist countries proposed that the Soviet forces be reduced by 20,000 men and the U.S. forces by 13,000 men within a year, and that the forces and armaments of all participants be freezed for two years, Ambassador Mikhaylov said, adding that at the last plenary session of the 37th round on December 5, NATO countries put forward a counter-proposal for a smaller reduction, not applying to weapons.

He said that the response in itself was a positive fact. "We are now carefully considering the response of the Western side, to ascertain to what extent it can contribute to progress at the talks."

The Soviet delegate added that along with certain constructive elements, the NATO proposal contains a number of controversial provisions which are not in keeping with realism and the principle of equality and equal security. "The main shortcoming of the NATO proposal is that it impedes efforts at a realistic lowering of the level of military confrontation in central Europe, substituting them with deliberately inflated verification."

'Excessive Monitoring Measures'

AU171637 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec 17 (AFP) -- New NATO proposals at talks for the reduction of conventional forces in central Europe are "in themselves a positive factor," the Soviet chief negotiator said here, but stressed that the positions of the two sides were "still very divergent."

Negotiating chief Valerian Mikhaylov, speaking at a press conference here six weeks before the Mutual and Balanced Forces Reduction (MBFR) talks resume in Vienna, said the Western proposals still bore "a series of doubtful elements." They "do not respond to the demands of realism and to the principle of equality and equal security," he said.

He singled out what he termed "deliberately excessive monitoring measures" in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation package, put forward on the proposals chiefly call for the creation of a permanent monitoring stations to oversee any agreement in troop reductions, and for authorisation to carry out on-site inspections.

Mr. Mikhaylov said that the figures for troop reduction quoted in the NATO proposals do not lead to a "real lowering of the level of military confrontation," especially as they failed to mentioned the withdrawal of military materiel as well as men. The Atlantic alliance has suggested the pullout of 5,000 U.S. and 11,500 Soviet troops over a one year period.

The Soviet Union, in a proposal put to the MBFR talks in February, wants a reduction of 13,000 U.S. and 20,000 Soviet troops in the first year, coupled to a three-year undertaking by both sides not to boost their conventional armed forces or arms.

Although the two sides have already reached agreement to reduce their forces in Europe to 700,000, or 900,000 if air force personnel is included, even this accord has been hamstrung by divergence over troop numbers. The West maintains that the Soviet Union and its allies have a numerical supremacy of around 180,000 men. Moscow denies the figure, and contends that the two sides are roughly equal in number.

The MBFR, which gathers 12 NATO members and the seven Warsaw Pact countries, is scheduled to open for its 38th round on January 30.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON ARMS

LD180943 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 18 TASS -- A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on the subject "International Security and the Arms Race" was held here today.

Opening the press conference, Albert Vlasov, deputy head of the International Information Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, stressed that the meeting in Geneva was a major political event in international life and now, after the meeting, the key issue of the present time is, above all, the issue of practical steps to prevent an arms race in space and reduce nuclear arms on earth -- the steps that are to be taken in their organic interrelationship.

Academicians Georgiy Arbatov, Yevgeniy Velikhov, Roald Sagdeyev and Lieutenant-General Viktor Starodubov take part in the press conference.

U.S. SPEEDS UP WEAPONS TESTING UNDER SDI PROGRAM

LD171908 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 17 Dec 85

["United States Speeds Up Creation of Space Strike Arms" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York, December 17 TASS -- The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES reported today that tests of space arms in conditions that are close to a real situation of future battles in near earth space are prepared to be held in the United States in the framework of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) known as the "star wars" program. With a reference to sources in government and scientific institutions, the newspaper writes that these experiments will be connected mainly with the use of laser units on reusable spacecraft of the "shuttle" type. It has been reported in the U.S. press more than once that ground-based and space-based laser weapons are being speedily developed. Now the newspaper writes about development of new types of weapons deployed on spacecraft, that is on the apparatuses capable of manoeuvring in combat operations in near-earth and outer space. The Pentagon leaders are widely using the flights of "shuttle" spacecraft in the experiments to develop space strike arms under the SDI program.

Work to prepare launchings of "shuttle" spacecraft from the West Coast of the USA to a polar orbit exclusively in military purposes is conducted at a high pace at the Vandenberg Air Base in California to widen the range of the operation of "shuttle" spacecraft. According to the newspaper SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, the implementation of such flights connected with the SDI program signifies the opening of a new era.

All these facts show that numerous types of space strike arms are being speedily developed while representatives of the Washington administration talk about the "defensive" nature of the SDI.

The press service of the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES admits that a whole industry already developed around the program of "star wars". This means that the militarization of outer space by Washington is becoming irreversible. A few days ago the administration urgently asked the Congress for an additional appropriation of 100 million dollars for speed up tests of space-based nuclear weapons. So nuclear space arms, too, are being developed in the SDI framework.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 41ST CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

Gorbachev Meets Delegates

LD171837 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 17 Dec 85

["Meeting in the Kremlin" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 17 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev met in the Kremlin today with heads of government delegations and secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties taking part in the work of the 41st (special) session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

Warmly greeting the participants in the meeting, Mikhail Gorbachev noted that the CMEA session was an important event in the life of the socialist community. He highly assessed the work carried out collectively in drafting a comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress of the CMEA member-countries for the period till 2000.

The socialist system provides bountiful opportunities for scaling the heights of the scientific and technological revolution. The fullest possible realization of the advantages of socialism, a rapid buildup of the economic, social and spiritual potential of our countries, their technological independence from and invulnerability to pressure and blackmail on the part of imperialism depend on our successes in that sphere. The road to it lies through a sharp turn toward intensifying social production on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, the pooling of efforts and closer interaction in the key areas of cooperation.

The realization of the comprehensive program, stressed the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, is called upon to make a valuable contribution to the acceleration of the social and economic development, the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries, this being in line with the general course coordinated at meetings of their top leaders.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union regards the implementation of the comprehensive program as a political task of paramount importance for the entire state and the entire party. The CPSU Central Committee directs Soviet communists and economic managers toward the most vigorous participation in the joint work of scientific institutions and enterprises of the countries of the socialist community in developing modern technology and putting it to use.

The development of equipment of the 21st century, Mikhail Gorbachev noted, demands a purposeful attitude and a full scope for creative thinking and initiative. Our countries do have all this. This is a vast field for innovation, for the manifestation of talents of all the working people, especially our youth.

In essence we are faced with qualitatively new tasks. Hence, the organization of work is to be approached in a new manner, especially within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The comprehensive programme accords with the common interests. It contains the time-tested principles of equitable and mutually-beneficial cooperation. As experience has shown, the national tasks are resolved both speedier and more effectively, when the potentialities and aims of the whole community are taken into account, if there is reliance on our common potential.

Socialism opposes technological isolationism and hegemonism characteristic of the major imperialist powers. The comprehensive programmes provides for active participation in scientific-technological collaboration of all the socialist countries concerned. In pooling our efforts, we, certainly, do not give up even broader international exchanges in the field of science and technology.

The interests of the socialist countries in the fight for lasting and just peace on earth accord with the aspirations of all peoples. In that connection, the importance was again stressed of a consistent, purposeful struggle for disarmament and preventing a militarisation of outer space, strengthening international security all over the world, for a practical implementation of the provisions of the Soviet-American statement on the results of the Geneva summit meeting. Confidence was expressed that the coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal socialist states will further serve as a reliable constructive factor in international politics.

In conclusion of the conversation, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about the course of preparations for the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

On behalf of the heads of the delegations of the fraternal countries the meeting was addressed by Grisha Filipov, who expressed gratitude for the conversation and for the cordial fraternal reception, for the Soviet Union's enormous contribution to strengthening socialist economic integration.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, in the spirit of full mutual understanding.

Major Program Envisioned

AU171221 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec 17 (AFP) -- Government heads from the Soviet Union and the nine other communist countries in COMECON today began a two-day meeting here to speed up integration in science and technology with a view to greater independence from the West.

This is a special session, the 41st held by the economic alliance bringing in the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia. Delegates were expected to approve a science and technology programme lasting until the year 2000.

A report being considered by the session was drawn up at a COMECON executive committee meeting in the Soviet capital on November 18 and 19. It accords priority to sectors of the economy thought most likely to speed up scientific and technical progress, a field where the communist countries lag well behind the West.

Progress in science and technology is seen by the Soviet leadership as "an historic task (and) an objective necessity." It warrants "combined efforts on a vast front", stretching from basic research to the use of equipment and materials compatible with world standards. Comecon officials told the press that, in certain unspecified branches COMECON countries need to set up a single policy for science and technology. A "complex programme" will be launched with priority given to five sectors:

Electronics: The report advocates the manufacture of a new generation of computers able to do more than 10 billion operations a second. Also proposed is "a unified base of electronic products." Communications by space satellite are to be given a boost.

Automation: Massive adoption of automated production lines and managerial systems.

Nuclear power: The COMECON energy structure is to be revised with oil and other fossil fuels partially replaced by nuclear energy. Planned new atomic plants should enable the USSR's partners to save more than one billion tons of conventional fuel by the close of the century.

Materials: New composite materials, (?cermains) and polymers are to be developed. A ceramic internal combustion engine is to be designed, along with ceramic gas turbines and new type compressors.

Biotechnology: A thrust will be made in biotechnology for the large-scale production of artificial albumen, active matter and new medicines based on gene and cell engineering.

In an opening address today Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that the present international scene was "complex," so that the communist countries needed a new kind of approach to science and technology.

He thanked the nine partners for giving the Soviet proposals "a quick positive welcome."

Ryzhkov, Marchuk Remarks

PM171700 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Dec 85 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "Following the Course of Scientific and Technical Progress; 41st (Extraordinary) Sitting of the CEMA Session"]

[Excerpt] Opening the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session, its chairman N.I. Ryzhkov [chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers] cordially greeted the heads of the fraternal countries' delegations and all participants in the session on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

We are meeting, he continued, in order to adopt the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress by the CEMA countries through the year 2000, which is exceptionally important for the whole community. Our collective work on this document was initiated by the economic summit conference in the summer of last year. Reflecting the will of all the fraternal parties, the conference set as an urgent practical task the elaboration of a program determining prospects for accelerating scientific and technical progress in the socialist countries. Such a document has been agreed and is today submitted for the council session's consideration.

The present sitting is being held in a crucial period packed with major events in the lives of our peoples and in a complex international situation demanding the elaboration of new approaches and the adoption of major fundamental decisions. Preparations for a scheduled party congress are under way in the Soviet Union, as in the majority of socialist countries. The CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum submitted for nationwide discussion the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU program and the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR.

These documents define a strategy of our country's accelerated socioeconomic development based on the extensive utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, a strategy which will be approved by our party's 27th congress.

The socialist community countries link with the creation and fulfillment of the comprehensive program the resolution of vital national economic problems -- the intensification of social production, the sharp boosting of its efficiency, and the reaching of the forefront of science and technology. The avenues of work enshrined in the program accord with the demands of the new stage of the scientific and technical revolution, when science and technology are moving forward at a swift pace; when direct collaboration between science and production is becoming the characteristic feature of development; and when breakthroughs into new spheres of human knowledge are being made.

Our comprehensive program reflects and takes into account all these modern trends. I would like to note the great work on the project carried out by the collective of leading scientists and specialists and representatives of the socialist community countries.

The adoption of the comprehensive program is a great event for us all.

But adopting the program is only the first step. Our session is also called upon to be the start of the its implementation. We will have to outline priority measures to implement everything enshrined in this document. In proposing that the preparation and adoption of the comprehensive program be expedited, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government took into account the specific situation and the approach of a new 5-year period that is to be a 5-year period of confident progress for each of our countries. We believe that the coordinated measures must be embodied in the 5-year plans and must form the basis of socioeconomic development programs in the long term.

We are grateful to the fraternal countries for their swift positive reaction to the Soviet proposals and for their vigorous and active participation in elaborating the comprehensive program. It is perfectly obvious that this was not an easy task and involved the adoption of responsible and complex decisions. So we can say with complete justification that the preparation of the comprehensive program reflects the good comradely collaboration among the socialist community countries.

The head of the Soviet Government expressed the confidence that the session's work will proceed in a spirit of constructive cooperation and complete mutual understanding and in a spirit of genuine socialist internationalism.

Then G.I. Marchuk, chairman of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation [and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers], delivered a report on the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress by the CEMA countries through the year 2000. The elaboration and implementation of the comprehensive program, he stressed, are an important stage in coordinating economic and scientific and technical policy and a major step in further deepening socialist economic integration, the program proceeds from world trends, is based on the national programs for the development of science and technology, and focuses joint efforts on the key directions of scientific and technical progress. It is oriented toward intensive science-and-production collaboration in five priority directions.

The tasks that have been set are sizable, but perfectly realistic. We are convinced that the implementation of the program's goals will raise cooperation to a qualitatively new level and will aid the successful development of each country and of the entire community as a whole and the strengthening of socialism's positions in the world arena.

The session was addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov, head of the USSR delegation. As is well known, the economic summit conference in June of last year decided to elaborate a comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress by the CEMA countries through the year 2000. This is to be the basis for coordinated actions by the socialist community states to create fundamentally new equipment and techniques and utilize them in the national economy. The topicality of this political decision is particularly obvious today.

Each of the countries is completing the elaboration of 5 year plans which take into account the potential of socialist economic integration as an important factor in accelerating socioeconomic development. And also take into account the fact that our community has entered a crucial period of economic and social development.

The fundamental feature of the present period is the fact that most of our countries have practically exhausted their potential for extensive growth, and wherever this potential still exists, it must be utilized more efficiently to produce the greatest possible return. Thus life itself is facing the socialist community countries with the common task of radically intensifying social production.

The main way of resolving this task is to utilize the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. In present conditions this direction is of not only economic, but also great political importance. In other words, we have no alternative to scientific and technical progress. The CPSU took the need for accelerated socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress fully into account when elaborating the drafts of the new edition of the party program and the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in the 12th 5-year plan and the longer term. It is precisely on the basis of this that we are setting the task of doubling the country's production potential while carrying out its fundamental qualitative renewal and increasing labor productivity by 130-150 percent.

We approach the question under examination taking account of internal and external, economic and social factors. And we proceed on the basis that the world is increasingly entering a new "technological" stage of scientific and technical progress which is typified by the comprehensive transformation of production and increased demands on cadre training and qualifications and the forms and methods of administration. The transition from disparate progressive technologies and technical means to integral new generation technological systems is being completed at this stage.

The swift development rates of the market for technology exchange are a typical feature of the new stage of the scientific and technical revolution. Over the last 10 years the technology market has grown almost fourfold and the volume of trade in licenses is more than 28 billion dollars.

Imperialism's main "centers of power" -- the United States, Western Europe, and Japan -- attach great importance to this. Taking account of the scale and complexity of the necessary transformations, they have embarked on forms, unusual for capitalism, borrowed from the socialist arsenal -- the development of state and interstate programs of scientific and technical development.

The speaker went on to say that in implementing their programs, the United States and certain of its allies are waging technological warfare against the socialist world with the help of embargoes, bans, and various types of restrictions such as the lists of the coordinating committee for multilateral export controls. Their ultimate goal is to isolate the socialist countries from modern technologies, to impede their economic development, and to violate military-strategic parity.

The present-day political situation dictates the need to pool the efforts of the socialist community countries in the effective utilization of the opportunities being opened up by the scientific and technical revolution on the basis of the advantages which the socialist system has at its disposal. We have everything necessary in order to resolve new and more complex tasks: a planned economy, a highly developed scientific and technical potential, and skilled cadres of workers, specialists, and scientists.

However, it must be admitted quite openly, N.I. Ryzhkov said, that the socialist countries are by no means adequately utilizing the potential of scientific and technical progress and the joint resolution of existing scientific and technical problems. That is why the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress is acquiring strategic importance for us.

As is well known, it has been deemed expedient to jointly focus on the speediest implementation of the five main avenues of cooperation: Computerization [elektronizatsiya], comprehensive automation -- including flexible production systems -- nuclear power, the creation of new materials and technologies, and biotechnology. Our joint work has shown that the priority given to these avenues is entirely correct.

In selecting them we took into account first and foremost all the main trends in the modern scientific and technical revolution and possible directions in the development of scientific thought. The incipient mass assimilation of major scientific discoveries and technical achievements accumulated over the last 10 years has been ensured by the transition to a qualitatively higher level of major machine production and by the automation of the main production processes.

This question is of particular importance for our states. The draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR set the task of consistently reducing the use of manual and heavy physical labor. Easing people's labor and making it creative is one of socialist society's main social goals.

It is also a question of organically combining the achievements of modern electronics with industrial technology in all sectors of the national economy, of considerably increasing the proportion of nuclear power stations in the socialist community countries' energy balance, and of creating new synthetic materials with predetermined characteristics. There will undoubtedly be a revolutionary leap forward in the development of biotechnology.

Definite work is being conducted in each socialist community country in all these avenues.

In the next 5-year period we will have to radically restructure work in order to achieve a breakthrough in the production assimilation of technical innovations, including those created on the basis of existing agreements included in the program. For instance, under the agreements in the sphere of computer, microprocessor, and robot technology, microelectronics, and modern communications equipment we have many innovations to our credit on which proper production has not been initiated nor specialization, production sharing, and reciprocal deliveries organized.

The targets of the comprehensive program must be taken into account in the 5-year plans for the economic and social development of the CEMA countries in 1986-1990. The Soviet head of government informed the session participants that all the main topics of the program were reflected in the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR and that is is planned to develop specialized production facilities for a number of types of new output in accordance with the program when studying the projections for the 5-year plan for 1986-1990.

Touching on questions of the development of the nuclear power industry, he noted that the draft basic guidelines for economic and social development plan increased electricity production at fast-neutron nuclear power stations. In terms of the design and construction of such reactors the Soviet Union is already a world leader and is not inferior to the leading capitalist countries. In the nuclear power industry we have achieved great successes thanks to the development of socialist integration.

N.I. Ryzhkov informed the session of the development of work in the biotechnology sphere in the USSR. He noted in particular that in the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to create and assimilate on the basis of biotechnology around 250 types of fundamentally new output. Our cooperation, he said, will undoubtedly promote the development of this progressive avenue.

We see the inclusion of the program's targets in national 5-year and annual plans as the guarantee of their successful fulfillment, the speaker went on to say. He expressed confidence that all CEMA countries will do this, will define for their part the participants in the program, will supply them with resources, and will establish the proper control over the fulfillment of work, including at a high state level.

The focus of all our work on the comprehensive program must now be switched to organizing its practical fulfillment. The Soviet Union has included the entire system for the planning and administration of science, technology, and production in the implementation of the program and is introducing a special system of statistical reporting on the results of the fulfillment of its targets.

Dwelling on some prospective organizational forms of joint activity in connection with the realization of the comprehensive program, N.I. Ryzhkov emphasized that, in involving approximately 700 scientific organizations in fulfilling its targets, it is important to concentrate resources, avoid their dissipation, and right from the start direct collectives of specialists toward the production end results and toward very close cooperation within the CEMA framework.

The Soviet Union allocates strong and most authoritative research, design, and science-and-production collectives for work under the program. To ensure that their cooperation with other countries' organizations is efficient and effective, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers continued, we have together advanced the concept of a head organization. This form must help us to resolve the chief question of organizing ties among the program's practical executors in our countries. The establishment of direct ties is of special significance for socialist integration. And this form of cooperation must be expanded in every possible way.

By decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo organizations of a fundamentally new type -- intersectorial scientific and technical complexes -- are now being set up in the Soviet Union. Almost all these organizations are becoming head organizations for problems of the CEMA Comprehensive Program.

Such complexes based on the country's leading scientific establishments are being set up in the USSR in the top-priority directions, for example, in personal computers, fiber optics, powder metallurgy, the synthesis of new structural and special materials, and biotechnologies for medicine and agriculture.

In thinking out the provision of resources for the comprehensive program and organizational measures for its fulfillment, we are taking a fresh look at many things here. The Soviet Government endows the head organizations with the right to conclude contracts with organizations of other CEMA countries and also to exchange the results of work within the framework of cooperation on a given problem.

N.I. Ryzhkov emphasized the importance of also developing other prospective forms of the CEMA countries' cooperation, particularly joint science-and-production associations working to unified plans. Two Soviet-Bulgarian associations are already functioning in the sphere of machine tool building, he said. Next in line is the first multilateral organization of this kind -- "Interrobot." We are to sign an agreement on setting it up during the session. Joint enterprises are another organizational form. Certain work is already being done in this direction. It is also possible to take the line of more widely creating joint design bureaus and experimental production facilities.

A considerable part of the speech was devoted to the question of the broad production assimilation of the results of developments which will be conducted in accordance with the program. Here the speaker pointed out that the resolution of more than half of the 92 problems included in the program must lead already in the next 3 years to the introduction of models of new products and technologies into production. The scale of production assimilation will subsequently increase. The program's implementation will promote profound structural changes in the countries' national economies and the updating of their production base. One of the paths leading to this must be the wider practice of concluding agreements of a comprehensive nature covering the whole cycle from scientific research to production and product sales.

The realization of the comprehensive program is a severe test of the system of collective leadership of cooperation within the CEMA framework, N.I. Ryzhkov said. As was pointed out at the Political Consultative Committee session in Sofia, CEMA's work must be directed toward accelerating scientific and technical progress on the basis of international specialization and production collaboration, and, with regard to this, serious changes should be made to its structure and to the style and methods of its activity. This demand with regard to the program means the rapid coordination of questions, the taking, where necessary, of prompt measures in countries, and the resolute improvement of cooperation among sectors.

One of the CEMA organs' top-priority tasks is the timely preparation of multilateral agreements on problems of the program and the constant monitoring of their fulfillment. This is great work. In the next 6 months alone it is planned to conclude 67 new agreements and to amplify 84 existing ones. And everything must be organized so efficiently so as not to hold up the conclusion of contracts on specific developments or the assimilation of existing achievements in production.

All mankind compares and will compare the fruits of the scientific and technical revolution in the socialist countries and in the world of capital. It can see right now that we are adopting a program of peaceful creation in man's name. Here we do not seek to create a kind of privileged club of states having a monopoly of the latest scientific and technical achievements.

As for the Soviet Union, it has been and still is a firm and consistent champion of pooling various countries' efforts to utilize revolutionary advances in science, equipment, and technology in the interests of peace and mankind's progress, for the good of all peoples. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said so clearly in Geneva.

In conclusion N.I. Ryzhkov voiced confidence that the fraternal countries will do everything necessary for the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress.

The session sitting is continuing.

Lazar Speech

LD180043 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 17 Dec 85

["CMEA -- Gyorgy Lazar's speech" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 17 (MTI) -- In his address, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Hungarian delegation at the 41st (special) session of the CMEA, stressed that the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP] and the Hungarian Government supported from the very beginning the proposal of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, on the acceleration of the implementation of the complex programme on scientific-technical development in the CMEA countries until the year 2000, which was decided at the CMEA economic summit in 1984.

We are satisfied, he said, that preparation was successful and now the discussion and approval of the programme is on the agenda. The proposed programme, which we support and offer for approval, is very timely both for economic and political reasons as it is one of the decisive factors of our development, the closing-up to top level scientific-technical development. [as received] All this takes place in a period when the acceleration of the intensive development of our economies became inevitable.

Gyorgy Lazar recalled that, as the other peace-loving nations, the Hungarian people also welcomed the Geneva summit of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. After the summit we can see future with a little bit more confidence. Besides safety-first optimism, [as received] it must be accepted that the United States and its allies will continue to pursue their discriminative policy towards the socialist countries, which hinders, and in some cases renders it impossible, the development of equal economic relations, including the normal international exchange of scientific-technical achievements. This is also added to the importance of firm bases of the implementation of the programme in order to reduce our technical-economic dependence on capitalist countries. As the result of the implementation of the scientific-technical complex development programme, the socialist countries will be able to close up to top level international technical development and take part more successfully and efficiently in the international division of economic-scientific-technical labour.

The Hungarian party is of the opinion that the programme's targets correspond with the interest of the whole CMEA community and each member, and contribute to the achievement of their national targets. The most important targets of the programme coincide with the resolutions of the 13th HSWP Congress in order to establish the foundations of the quickened pace developed of the Hungarian national economy. The Hungarian Party is looking forward to the implementation of the complex programme. We think the Hungarian Party has the opportunity to contribute to the achievement of the targets in several areas, stressed Gyorgy Lazar. He pointed out that, taking our facilities into consideration, the Hungarian side can take a greater part in the implementation of targets in electronics, for instance in the production of mini- and microcomputers and medical instruments, and the development and introduction of systems for the computerization of agriculture. Automatic animal breeding and plant producing plants are successfully operating in Hungary.

Gyorgy Lazar stressed that nuclear energy is to have an increasing share in meeting Hungary's energy demands. The country's participation in production specialization has favourable effect on several [words indistinct] branches. The Hungarian Party is interested in the development of new, high level technologies and the exploration of new fields of application of the biotechnological research-development programme. There is a possibility for the contribution of Hungarian basic research to this field.

The Hungarian Party considers the complex programme of automation an important target, too. A special government programme has been [word indistinct] for the reduction of specific energy consumption, the targets of which include the development of new materials and technologies. In this field Hungarian research-development organizations can contribute to the implementation of the complex programme by the development and use of [word indistinct] special physical and mechanical characters, and technologies and equipment in microelectronics and the production of measuring of equipment.

Gyorgy Lazar pointed out that it is of prior [as received] importance that the necessary conditions of the implementation of the programme should be provided in due time. The interest of participating countries, scientific institutes and production units in the implementation of each target should be determined. The Hungarian Party is of the opinion that the possibility should be provided for each country to take part in the elaboration of a subject and share the financial burdens in accordance with its interest, or join the implementation of certain projects later. Therefore, it is necessary that technical and financial experts and designers should work out the concrete way of implementation of targets in the possible period. The full understanding of technical-economic conditions and interest is the guarantee for the participating institutes and enterprises to meet their duty as scheduled. The Hungarian Party is of the opinion that the importance of direct relations among research institutes will increase, and the system of civil law agreements should support their efficient cooperation.

On behalf of the Hungarian Government, Gyorgy Lazar welcomed the open character of the programme and stressed that the Hungarian Party considers it important to supervise and streamline the programme and complete it with new targets from time to time. It [word indistinct] the guarantee of timeliness and encouraging the achievement of the most modern aims every time.

The Hungarian Party is interested in a great number of research targets and [word indistinct] its participation in their implementation. Although decision on its share and its participation in other subjects will be made later by taking concrete conditions in consideration, the Hungarian Government will do its best to promote joint work and the implementation of the targets, pointed Gyorgy Lazar. On behalf of the Hungarian delegation, he confirmed that Hungary supported the approval of the CMEA Complex Scientific-Technical Development Programme Until the Year 2000 and agreed with the draft resolution of the session.

Messner Speech

LD172212 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 17 -- Following is the summary of a speech delivered by head of the Polish delegation Premier Zbigniew Messner on the first [word indistinct] of the debates of the 41st extraordinary CMEA session:

I voice my full approval of the tabled draft of a "comprehensive programme for scientific and technological progress till the year 2000" and of the session's draft resolution. Poland will take all necessary actions to put into effect the decisions contained in these documents.

The acceptance of the programme by the CMEA member countries ends one of the stages of constructive cooperation in the implementation of the decisions taken by the Moscow summit conference.

The competition of the two political systems, accompanying socialism from the first moments of its existence, has dangerously stepped up in the past few years.

The race for superiority in technique and technology is still under way and grows. Tendencies to restrict the flow of technologies on the international scale and to use them, apart from the economic weapon, for political games increase in highly developed capitalist countries.

In this situation, the answer of the socialist community can only be to pool research and development potential to cope with competition on the international scale and to take the initiative in its own hands. This is a task of historic significance. Poland is particularly interested in the joint participation in areas covered by the "programme".

Interest in those programmes found expression in Poland's desire to accept the coordinating function of a number of topics and tasks by Polish organizations. Priority directions, as set in the programme, run parallel to leading tasks resulting from the socio-economic plan of the country's development.

Tp permit their effective implementation, it is necessary to assure economic and organizational conditions for science and technology development. And that is why we envisage a boost in expenditures on science and technology. The share of expenditures for research and development in the national income will be increased by 30 per cent in the assumptions of the 1986-1990 plan.

The working out of the programme, even the best one, is only the beginning. Its implementation and attainment of desired tasks depends to a considerable degree on proper organization and application of more effective forms of cooperation, embracing all stages, from working out new techniques and technologies to mastering of production.

As a community we have a huge intellectual potential. Share of outlays on studies in national incomes of our countries constantly grows. But still, the achieved results are incomparable to the engaged potential, probably, because of the quite narrow exploitation of cooperation possibilities, insufficient agreements on directions of scientific-technological policy, doubling of studies, missed possibilities of coproduction of unique equipment, poor information exchange and license inflow.

Life forces us to intensify cooperation, to search for unconventional solutions. The initiative to accelerate work on the "complex programme" is an example of this new approach. That which seemed impossible to achieve in such a short time is a fact today . The tasks and time-limits outlined in the draft resolution presented to us, although tight, must be kept if we want to achieve the assumed goal.

The compilation of three agreements resulting from the programme of implementation agreements, which will be signed during the session, is another example of the speed of action. The agreements refer to the elaboration and implementation of automatic systems of designing, a unitary system of light pipe means of transmitting information and the foundation of a joint organization "Interrobot". This way the realization of the complex programme began along with its resolution. Let us hope that the pace of work will be maintained in the future.

The resources for progress must be found, even at the cost of a temporary slide in time of the realization of other tasks facing the economy. That is why in order to create optimal conditions for the full implementation of the complex programme the Polish side has proposed that the financing of work - aside from using national resources and international credits of CMEA banks - also be based on special funds formed jointly by the member states concerned.

We believe that it is necessary to pull together the efforts of scientists and specialists in a more firm manner then before and to develop direct forms of cooperation of scientific-research units and production enterprises up to the moment of the formation of joint scientific centers, designing-construction offices, etc.

I wish to state with satisfaction that we have achieved unanimity while working out the complex programme.

Today we shall make decisions of big weight for the acceleration of the development of our socialist community, for the good of our nations. The task facing us outgrows national frames. Its realization calls for uniting our material and intellectual potentials. This will be possible only with a new approach and a breaking away from traditional schemes of cooperation in all areas where they could delay and hamper this tremendous work. Only such an approach will give us success and enable us to meet the challenge posed by modern times.

Stoph Meets Ryzhkov

LD172344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2148 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec (ADN) -- A meeting took place today in Moscow between Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is taking part in the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During the talk, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, questions of the further development of the friendly relations between the GDR and the USSR on the unshakeable basis of socialist internationalism and the joint fundamental interests of the peoples of both countries were discussed.

A positive assessment was made of the plan coordination results for the period 1986-1990, which created favorable conditions for the further expansion of economic relations between both countries. The conviction was expressed that the workers in the GDR and the USSR would use these conditions in full measure in the interest of increasing socioeconomic development, successfully solving the tasks of the construction of socialism, and raising the effectiveness of comprehensive cooperation.

Willi Stoph and Nikolay Ryzhkov expressed their satisfaction with the course of the work of the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session and emphasized its great significance for speeding up scientific-technological progress in the CEMA countries.

First Day Ends

LD171644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, 17 December, (TASS) -- The first working day of the 41st extraordinary sitting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ended today in Moscow. The sitting of the higher organ of the CEMA, in accordance with the achieved accord, is proceeding at the level of heads of government.

The participants in the sitting note that solutions of the great socio-economic tasks for the intensification and raising of the efficiency of public production is linked closely by the states with the development and deepening of mutual cooperation.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM151254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Boris Averchenko "International Review" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] There are 16 more calendar pages to be turned over, and a new year will dawn on earth. Preparing to welcome it with emotion as always, people wish primarily that it may be peaceful and tranquil, safe and prosperous. They also ponder over the year that is coming to an end. Through the fault of imperialism, it was a tense and disturbed year on earth. But the Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving forces on the planet, succeeded in blocking the aggressive militarist circles' way to the unleashing of a new worldwide slaughter, and in preventing a nuclear conflagration. The most important event in the year that is drawing to a close was the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, which marked the beginning of a USSR-U.S. dialogue for the purpose of achieving a turn for the better in relations between the two greatest powers and improving the entire international atmosphere. The peoples look into the future with hope. They want to believe that the opportunities created by the Geneva meeting will be translated into real deeds and that the coming year will be a year of peaceful labor, a year filled with joy and accomplishments.

A Decisive Force

"THE CPSU CONSIDERS IT ITS INTERNATIONAL DUTY, TOGETHER WITH THE OTHER FRATERNAL PARTIES," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says, "TO STRENGTHEN THE UNITY AND INCREASE THE MIGHT AND INFLUENCE OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. The course of socialism's competition with capitalism and the future of world civilization depend to an enormous extent on the socialist community's stability, the successes of each country's creative activity, and the purposefulness and coordinated nature of their actions." Each week and each day that pass confirm anew the correctness of this stipulation. In their practical activity, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government attach paramount significance to the questions of strengthening friendship to the utmost and improving ties with the fraternal community countries, of developing stable comradely relations and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and all states of the world socialist system, and of consolidating our common positions in the international arena.

Reciprocal visits and businesslike contacts between leading figures from fraternal parties and governments, the exchange of experience in socialist building, and the joint review of problems of international life have become a sound tradition. This week P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic, was on an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Topical questions concerning the further deepening of mutual cooperation and problems of the present situation in the world were discussed during the Soviet-Bulgarian talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and total unity of views. The Soviet and Bulgarian sides emphasized again that the practical implementation of the accords reached in Geneva is one of the most important ways to improve the international situation. They declared their resolve to build up efforts aimed at the termination of the arms race and at real advancement toward disarmament. The USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic fully support the initiatives to establish nuclear-free zones, including in the Balkans.

Colonel General C. Olteanu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, also arrived on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the same week.

The ongoing and stable development of Soviet-Romanian ties was noted during the meetings and talks in Moscow. The sides confirmed the Soviet Union's and Romania's common evaluation of the present international situation and the causes for its exacerbation, made by the Sofia conference.

Today it is hard to find any sphere of life where close interaction of community states is not being implemented. Rallied within a united fraternal alliance, working people in socialist countries follow with keen interest the deeds and accomplishments of their friends, rejoice over their successes, and grieve over their failures. They are always ready to hasten to assist one another. The broad public in socialist states is studying with lively interest the CPSU Central Committee's draft documents for the party congress, which have been submitted for a nationwide discussion in line with the glorious Leninist tradition. Our friends note that the translation of ambitious plans into practical deeds and the further growth of the Soviet Union's might will be of particularly great importance for the dynamic development of the entire community, for the strengthening of socialism's positions, and for the successful struggle for lasting peace.

Accelerating the Movement

The hearts of the fraternal countries beat in unison. They are resolving large-scale tasks of building the new society, which are similar in many respects. The plenums of the central committees of Marxist-Leninist parties and the sessions of the supreme organs of people's power, traditionally held on the eve of the new year, are important events in the lives of the fraternal peoples. They are devoted to summing up the results of that which has been done in the current year and defining the new heights that have to be scaled in the immediate future.

It is typical that the fraternal peoples draw up their long-term plans on the basis of a common strategic concept -- to achieve a decisive acceleration of their countries' socioeconomic development, and for this purpose to effect the national economy's transition to an intensive path of development, and also to reach leading scientific and technical positions and the highest level of social labor productivity within the briefest period of time.

PRAVDA's readers write and want to know: With what results are working people in the fraternal states concluding the final year of the 5-year plan? It must be noted that, despite the complex international situation and the unfavorable world economic situation, the CEMA countries continued to boost output, and did so at faster pace than most developed capitalist countries.

The GDR's economy is enjoying stable and dynamic development. During the last 11 months, compared with the same period of last year, the national income produced in the republic increased by 4.6 percent. Crop farmers gathered the largest grain harvest in the history of their worker-peasant state -- 11.6 million metric tons, or an average of 46 quintals per hectare.

Czechoslovakia's economy is growing stronger. All the basic plan indicators in industry and agriculture, set for this year, will be attained. Cuba's working people worked under adverse weather conditions this year. They too achieved a 4.5 percent growth of global social product by comparison with last year. The output of Poland's enterprises is growing. During the 10 months, industry sold 3.1 percent more output than in the same period of 1984. Vietnam's crop farmers cultivated a good spring and fall rice harvest. A remarkable step forward in the economy's development was made by working people in Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, and other socialist countries.

Of course, the review of the provisional results of work done during the past period in fraternal countries not only notes the successes, but also analyzes the causes of omissions and shortcomings and brings additional reserves to light. Particular significance attaches to the questions of improving the quality of output, making better use of equipment, and saving energy and raw materials.

Active preparation is now underway in many fraternal countries for the scheduled congresses of ruling Marxist-Leninist parties. The earliest of these will be the third Communist Party of Cuba Congress, due to begin 4 February 1986. The congresses of communists in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and the GDR will assemble in March and April, followed by the PZPR, the MPkP, and others. These will be major events in the life of socialist countries. The supreme party forums will have to elaborate long-term plans for the acceleration of socioeconomic development and to prepare specific measures for the solution of this strategic task.

The 41st (extraordinary) meeting of the CEMA session, to be held at CEMA countries' head of government level, will open in Moscow on the day after tomorrow. The session will have to discuss and adopt a comprehensive program for the CEMA countries' scientific and technical progress through the year 2000. This most important document will be of vast importance for the further deepening of cooperation between the fraternal states, for the expansion of production sharing and trade, and for the pooling of their efforts and resources for the purpose of achieving leading positions in science and technology as soon as possible. This peace-loving creative program will become a powerful accelerator of the community countries' progress, of the consolidation of their economic, scientific, and technical potential and of socialism's positions in the world.

Actively, Purposefully

Loyal to Lenin's behests, the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist community countries, is actively and purposefully implementing a policy of struggle for peace, for termination of the arms race, and for disarmament. This consistent policy accords with the vital interests of the peoples and invariably encounters broad support.

Almost a month has already passed since the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. But its results still remain at the focus of attention by the entire world public. Even though there was no success in finding specific solutions on the limitation and reduction of armaments in the course of the Geneva dialogue, and even though differences on fundamental questions remain between the sides, it is now obvious to everyone that the meeting was necessary and useful. It confirmed yet again that cooperation between peoples and between states with different social systems and different ideologies is something fully possible and now, in the nuclear age, also something very necessary. Mankind has one large home -- the planet earth -- and people must be able to get on with one another on it, they must learn to respect each other and to preserve it for themselves and for the future generations through joint efforts.

Geneva marked the beginning of a discussion on explosive acute problems that have been building up over the years. But specific deeds are needed from both sides in order to progress further. The Soviet Union is ready for such practical steps which would help to smooth Soviet-U.S. relations. It is ready, in a spirit of honest interaction with the United States, to seek the curtailment of the arms race while preventing it in space, and to promote as far as possible the improvement of the political climate in the world. It is also ready for interaction on other questions, including the trade and economic sphere, provided, of course, that this takes place in line with the principles of mutual respect and complete equality without any discrimination whatever.

Just now the world public's attention has been drawn by the speech given by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the luncheon in connection with the regular annual meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council [ASTEC] in Moscow. Observers note that the Soviet leadership perceives trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties as a political issue and an important problem of East-West relations. The development of business ties in the trade, economic, and scientific spheres provides the basis for stable and lasting relations, capable of ensuring reliable peace.

"The Soviet leader," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "told American businessmen that the improvement of trade ties between the USSR and the United States depends on Washington's readiness to lift the existing political barriers. While the USSR is subjected to discrimination, it will be impossible to develop trade relations on a large scale. Moscow regrets this, but will not beg the United States for anything."

The resolution adopted by the meeting of ASTEC members speaks of great interest in the large-scale development of business cooperation between Soviet organizations and U.S. firms on conditions of equality and mutual advantage and without discrimination. Such cooperation will have a positive effect on bilateral political relations and on the establishment of an atmosphere of trust between the two peoples.

Our country consistently implements a line of expanding friendly ties with all countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet-Brazilian talks, which were held this week, were a remarkable event in international life. Olavo Egidio Setubal, minister of foreign affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil, who arrived in Moscow on an official visit, and the officials accompanying him were accorded a warm reception reflecting the friendly nature of relations between our countries. A memorandum of mutual understanding, establishing a machinery for consultations on international problems of mutual interest, and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation were signed in the course of the talks.

It is clear that the week which has passed provided additional convincing proof of the USSR's active and tireless foreign policy activity, aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war and at developing normal business relations between countries and peoples.

But the world remains unsettled. The aggressive circles of imperialism are trying to chill the warm post-Geneva winds and to freeze the incipient thaw. Egged on by the military-industrial complex, conservative politicians and Pentagon generals not only are in no hurry to abandon their plans for the militarization of space, but are also stubbornly stepping up preparations for the implementation of the "star wars" program. This causes serious anxiety and alarm among the peoples. No attempts by the U.S. Administration or tricks by U.S. propaganda, trying to present Washington's "strategic defense initiative" as a purely defensive program, can conceal the true objective of the Pentagon's bosses -- to create [sozdat] a new class of arms and secure U.S. military-strategic superiority over the USSR. It is not difficult to understand that the implementation of this program will lead to a hitherto unparalleled escalation of the arms race and will create a serious threat to peace on the planet.

Today's international situation is contradictory and not simple. But the main and determining trend is clearly visible -- the growing determination of the peoples to uphold and strengthen peace. The struggle for termination of the arms race and for disarmament goes on. It grows with each passing day, and this generates confidence and optimism. Soviet people, the working people in fraternal socialist countries, and all peoples in the world are approaching the new year with firm belief in the bright tomorrow.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ENDS DISARMAMENT DISCUSSION

LD171052 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The U.N. General Assembly has wound up the discussion of the entire range of matters of disarmament and of the strengthening of international security, passing an aggregate of over 70 resolutions on them. In an overwhelming majority they reflected the striving to get out, through the efforts of all countries -- big and small, of the spell of dangerous tension, to take resolute and concrete measures to break the vicious circle of the arms race, to restore detente and substantially to improve the international climate. The USSR's large-scale peace initiatives on the cardinal matters of peace and security have been ardently approved by the international community.

It is symbolic that the 40th session of the U.S. General Assembly, completing this stage of work, has solemnly reaffirmed the important role of the declaration, which was adopted exactly 15 years ago on the initiative of the USSR, on strengthening international security and peace and on developing cooperation between states on the basis of the goals and principles of the U.N. Charter.

An adopted resolution to this effect points out that the goals proclaimed in the declaration are particularly topical owing to the growth of tension, the escalation of the race of arms, particularly nuclear ones, and the danger of the arms race's spreading over to outer space, which creates a serious threat to universal peace and security.

A whole number of documents point out the exceptional ruinousness of the arms race to universal peace and security and to social and economic progress of the peoples, and the indissoluble connection between disarmament and development goals. The session passed resolutions which emphasize the need to end the quantitative build-up and qualitative sophistication of nuclear arsenals and to freeze them. The U.N. General Assembly has confirmed the exceptional importance of the assumption by all states of an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The actions of the initiators of the nuclear arms race have been severely criticized. Any hope for a victory in a nuclear war is senseless, for such a war will inevitably lead to the destruction of states, to tremendous devastations and disastrous consequences for civilization and for the very life on earth, points out one of the resolutions which has been adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes on the initiative of socialist countries. In this connection the United Nations organization has expressed conviction that there is a need to reject any military doctrines and concepts which could lead to an outbreak of nuclear war and hamper the taking of measures aimed at ending the nuclear arms race.

Having emphasized the importance of collective measures and of efforts on a multilateral basis for the solution of major matters of disarmament and for the strengthening of universal security, the international community also pointed out the immense importance which it attaches to Soviet-U.S. relations. A resolution, which has been adopted in this connection on a suggestion by a large group of non-aligned and neutral states, stresses that the international community welcomes the Geneva talks between the USSR and the USA on the packages of matters concerning space and nuclear arms and is hoping that they all will be considered and settled in their interrelationship. It is noteworthy that only ten Western countries headed by the United States came out against the document.

In all, during the discussion of the set of disarmament and international security matters, the United States voted in the negative 23 times, including six times totally alone, thereby showing that when there is a necessity to move on from verbal assurances of "peaceable" intentions to practical deeds, the USA comes out against all the international community's efforts aimed at averting the war threat.

UN REPRESENTATIVE ASSESSES DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD172324 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The UN General Assembly has completed discussing the entire complex of questions of disarmament and strengthening international security. Our correspondent asked Comrade Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, to comment on the results of the discussion:

[Begin Troyanovskiy recording] First of all, it was the jubilee 40th session. So naturally part of the time was devoted to various ceremonial matters. The second thing I should like to single out is the fact that the session's attention was to a considerable extent concentrated on the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Reagan, on the preparation for the meeting, and especially, of course, the results. I think that it can be said that in the United Nations there exists a broad understanding and high assessment of the results. But at the same time there also exists an understanding of the fact that there still remain great efforts ahead, including on the part of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving forces in the world in order to ensure that the favorable prerequisites which have appeared are transformed into tangible results, especially in the area of preventing the threat of nuclear war.

It must be said that the United Nations, of course, is a sort of reflection of the real world in which we live, and in which there function various forces, both positive and negative. Therefore, attempts are being made, to divert, so to speak, the United Nations from the positive course which it was given way back by the creators of the charter 40 years ago. Nevertheless, I think that I will not at all be sinning against the truth if I say that the results of this session were fully favorable for the Soviet Union. First of all, note must be taken of the important resolution which was adopted and which envisages measures against a continuation of the arms race on earth, and against a continuation of the arms race on earth, and against transferring it into space. T his resolution was adopted and supported by virtually all countries of the world, and it should be noted that only one state -- the United States -- did not support that resolution, which fully reflects, so to speak, and responds to Soviet attitudes in this sphere. [end recording]

WALTERS' 'ABSURD' NICARAGUA ASSERTION NOTED

LD180051 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The United States intends to continue its policy of interference and support for the aggression in the Middle East, in Central America, in southern Africa, despite every effort of the international community to settle the situation in those hot spots of the globe.

This was shown clearly by today's press conference given by the United States Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters on the results of the 40th session of the General Assembly that ends on Wednesday. Contrary to the resolutions that were adopted by the overwhelming majority of votes at the session he declared that the United States will continue the policy of "constructive engagement" with the South African regime, will be opposing the efforts aimed at convening an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Walters claimed for the United States the "right" to interfere in internal affairs of sovereign states in an attempt to change the [word indistinct] existing there. Seeking to justify Washington's backing for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bandits units in Angola he tried to preach to the Angolan people as to what orders it should ensure in [words indistinct] country. Backing the undeclared war against Nicaragua Walters expressed perplexity about a strange stance even of the United States' close partners who demand that Nicaragua should be left in peace. And he even tried to present Nicaragua as a "base for aggression" against entire Latin America. He even came out with an absurd assertion, the assertion that made journalists laugh, that Sandinists "back Latin American terroristic groups, such as Argentinian 'Montaneros', and Uruguayan 'tupamaros'", Pressmen pointed out to Walters that those groups were eliminated long before the victory of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua.

UN DEMANDS U.S. LIFT EMBARGO ON NICARAGUA

LD172224 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 17 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly has demanded that the United States immediately lift its trade embargo and cancel other discriminatory measures against Nicaragua. A resolution, whose draft has been sponsored by non-aligned countries and supported by an overwhelming majority of states, expresses the international community's anxiety that the U.S. unilateral trade embargo is adversely affecting the Nicaraguan economy and aggravating the tense situation in Central America. This Washington's measure is branded as a threat to the principles of free trade and non-discrimination, which should be applied in state-to-state relations. A total of 91 countries voted for the resolution, while the United States and a handful of countries obedient to it voted against.

U.S. OPPOSES UN RESOLUTIONS ON 'NEW' RELATIONS

LD161716 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

The United States further intends to prevent the implementation of the legitimate rights of the newly-free states to free development, independence and sovereignty. The American representatives have left no doubt in this respect by deliberately opposing at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly the resolutions, in which the developing countries demanded that new, just international relations be established.

The USA is the only country to have voted against the resolution on alternative approaches, ways and means of contributing within the framework of the U.N. system to an effective implementation of human rights and basic freedoms, which had full support of 130 states. The resolution drafted by Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, India, Cyprus, Cuba, Libya, Madagascar, Mexico, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Nicaragua, Syria, Ethiopia and other developing countries, reaffirming that the right to development is one of the inalienable rights of the peoples, and international peace and security are the most important factors for its implementation.

The document stresses that every people has the right to a free choice of the socio-economic and political system, points to the need for all states to contribute to the development of international cooperation on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country.

The American delegation also expressed its opposition to the resolution on the social situation in the world, which was presented by the Group of 77 and stresses the great significance of establishing a new international economic order. It points out the need for the speediest eradication of all forms of inequality, exploitation and oppression of peoples, which are serious obstacles for ensuring economic and social progress, international peace and security. The resolution had the support of 127 states.

UN REAFFIRMS 1970 DECLARATION ON SECURITY

LD141014 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valentin Vasilets writes:

The declaration on strengthening international security, which was approved by an overwhelming majority vote of the U.N. members states fifteen years ago, to be more precise, on December 16, 1970, has been an important milestone in the activity of the United Nations Organization. The declaration, whose main provisions have been given the status of norms of international law developed such most important principles proclaimed by the U.N. Charter as inadmissibility of the use of force, respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

The First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly reaffirmed in its special resolution the other day that the declaration continues playing an essential role in strengthening international peace and security. The importance of that document is, certainly, explained above all by the fact that the aims proclaimed in it remain vital. It is permeated with the ideas of detente, and no attacks against these ideas could bury them.

The declaration was sponsored by the Soviet Union, and it will be just to say that throughout the past fifteen years it has consistently upheld its principles. The peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union over that period pursue, as a matter of fact, one and the same aim, of ensuring real progress to a genuine strengthening of international security. In so doing, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the very existence of nuclear weapons and especially a build up of its arsenals inevitably leads to a growth of international tensions. Influential circles in the West which view the curbing of the arms race only as the final result of a long process of building up confidence, developing cooperation, settling regional conflicts, etc., are known to reject that viewpoint persistently. This theory is aimed at camouflaging the danger of the arms race, of distracting attention from it.

The way to the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, the meeting itself have shown that there is no alternative to detente and no real way to genuine and durable security of peoples but that through a reduction of nuclear weapons and non-militarisation of outer space. The Soviet Union has announced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts, proposed a 50-per cent cut in the nuclear weapons reaching each other's territory on condition that the spreading of the arms race into outer space is prohibited. It has turned out that so far the U.S. side is not prepared for decisive steps in that direction. But the meeting has given hope for a favourable development of the situation. Now it is time for concrete actions in the spirit of the principles, which were solemnly proclaimed, among other documents, also by the declaration on strengthening international security.

SHULTZ TALKS REPORTED; ATTITUDE CRITICIZED

Hungarian, Romanian Visits

PM181104 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 85 First Editior p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading: "G. Shultz' Trip"]

[Excerpts] Budapest, 17 Dec -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has visited here. He was received by J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, and G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and had talks with Hungarian Foreign Minister P. Varkonyi.

MTI reports that during the meetings questions of the international situation were examined. Opinions were exchanged on ways and opportunities to exploit the favorable conditions that have emerged after the Geneva summit.

Bucharest, 17 Dec -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who is here on a visit, had talks with Romanian President N. Ceausescu and Romanian Foreign Minister I. Vaduva.

Speaking at a press conference, G. Shultz said that the point of his visit to Romania boils down to the following: He had come to Bucharest to "show respect for Romania's stance on many issues." The secretary of state replied in the affirmative to a question from one of the correspondents asking whether he approved and supported "Romania's independent policy." He went on to note that during the talks certain aspects of Romanian-U.S. relations and international problems were examined. G. Shultz said that views coincided on a number of questions, there were differences of opinion on other questions, and the solution of certain problems requires definite efforts. But, the secretary of state stated, we do not dramatize this since we are striving to ensure that U.S.-Romanian relations are as good as possible.

Berlin Speech Decried

PM161653 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Lapskiy under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "Not in the Spirit of the Times"]

[Text] Of the speech delivered recently in West Berlin by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz it may be said that it is not in the spirit of the times. True, the attacks against the Soviet Union lack the abuse we are used to hearing, but that is perhaps the speech's only "merit." The first impression it makes is that without a twinge of conscience it extols the U.S.' love of peace. Mankind should thank Washington for everything positive which has happened in the world recently, it claims.

But let's try to turn the truth the right way up, it's safer for it that way. Let's proceed from the premise that people's memory is not as short as it seems in Washington. The detente of the seventies, which culminated in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, was, as is well known, disrupted by Washington. It decided to deploy lethal first-strike nuclear forces along the borders of the socialist countries in Europe and it also took a number of other measures undermining detente. In late 1983 the United States used its obstruction to wreck the important talks in Geneva. It recently announced its intention to move the arms race into space. And so on.

In his speech at the "Berlin Wall," the U.S. secretary of state presented the matter as though the United States had almost compelled the Soviet Union to agree to the Geneva summit meeting. That is not simply misleading. There is scarcely any need to say that no one can compel the Soviet Union to do anything. And the Soviet Union itself has no desire to compel Washington to do anything. The Geneva meeting was, if you like, an objective necessity. This necessity was generated by a clear understanding of the mortal nuclear threat looming over civilization. If we are speaking of who struggled more vigorously and honestly against this threat, then there is no doubt it was the Soviet Union. Last summer it unilaterally suspended all nuclear explosions, expressing the readiness to immediately resume talks on the total cessation of nuclear tests. Our country has confirmed its unilateral moratorium on the testing of antisatellite weapons and submitted radical proposals for reducing nuclear arsenals. These examples could be continued.

G. Shultz' West Berlin speech devotes a lot of space to opinions about SDI -- the "Strategic Defense Initiative." The secretary of state calls it "a system designed to reduce the possibility of attack" and he says that it "threatens no one and with time could spare all countries from the threat of mutual destruction." G. Shultz' words contain nothing new in terms of thoughts or formulations. They serve as a kind of pacifier for the public. No, the "star wars" program does not carry lasting peace or confidence in the future. It has already been stressed frequently that the United States wants to protect itself against a retaliatory nuclear strike and to threaten us and our allies from behind a "space umbrella."

The Soviet Union does not oppose the militarization of space through fear -- we have warned that if necessary we will find a fitting response -- but we understand very well that a new spiral of the arms race with unpredictable consequences could be about to start. If that happens the responsibility will rest entirely on Washington.

In connection with G. Shultz' latest utterances the question arises: Do they not contradict one of the fundamental propositions of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement in Geneva to the effect that the USSR and the United States will not seek to achieve military superiority? And although the secretary of state emphasizes that the United States is against this superiority, his statements about SDI say precisely the opposite.

The West Berlin speech, of course, does not bypass the question of the wall separating the GDR capital from West Berlin, that is, serving as a state border with all the conclusions to be drawn from this. Attacking the GDR, G. Shultz gives his own interpretation of the wall and essentially reduces it to the problem of freedom of movement. But no one has forgotten why it was erected. Was it not the United States and its allies which in the late fifties and early sixties turned West Berlin into a center of the ideological, political, and economic struggle against the GDR? Through the will of fate West Berlin has always reacted sensitively to the fluctuations of the political thermometer in Europe. G. Shultz' statements couched in the spirit of the "cold war" in no way help normalize the climate around this city.

The leader of the U.S. foreign policy department evidently does not feel the spirit of the times. The world is exhausted by confrontation, it needs trust, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. It expects actions in this direction and does not want a return to the past which, as we can see, is still generating nostalgia among some people in Washington.

Departure From Summit Stance

LD172237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Genrikh Borovik]

[Text] As is known, Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, delivered a speech a few days ago in West Berlin, which he was visiting. Over to Genrikh Borovik:

Hello, comrades. It might seem that the journey from one city to another should have no effect upon the opinions of any given person, particularly if that journey is made quickly. But in Geneva on 19 and 20 November and in West Berlin 3 weeks later, Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, seems like two different people. I saw the secretary of state in Geneva during the summit meeting. He was a sensible person who made a definite contribution to the meeting, being useful both sides and for international relations as a whole. I did not see him in West Berlin, but I have read his speech and it seemed as if it was not Shultz speaking but, say, John Foster Dulles, the U.S. secretary of state 30 years ago, or Caspar Weinberger, the current defense secretary.

It is possible, of course, that Mr Shultz travels to different cities on different missions, as they say -- to Geneva on behalf of one institution, to improve relations between our countries, and to West Berlin on behalf of another, to aggravate them. In the United States they say that every problem can be resolved in three ways: correctly, incorrectly, and the way the army does it. This time Shultz seems to be endeavoring to solve the world's problems the third way, not as secretary of state, but as if he were a representative of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Hence, as the saying goes, the painfully familiar phrases: dealing with the Russians only from a position of strength; revision of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements; liberation of Eastern Europe from communism and its return to the bosom of democracy and freedom; and so on and so forth.

I would rather not enter a firefight with the author of that report in West Berlin, but time, that merciless and mocking historian, itself provides essential factual information. For example, Mr Shultz speaks of the United States as a defender of human rights, while at this very moment the world is learning of a new outburst of racism and antisemitism in the United States. Mr Shultz talks of the United States as a champion of political solutions to regional problems, while at this precise moment the world is learning that off the California coast secret U.S. naval maneuvers have just been held to practice options for military attacks on Nicaragua, in addition to those attacks which have been delivered for 5 years with the aid of mercenaries.

Mr Shultz attempts to assure the U.S. allies on the "star wars" program; that this program is merely a defensive shield. At the same time the French president is stressing yet again that he refuses to participate in the implementation of a military space program which will lead only to an intensification of military tension and place France in the subordinate position of a subcontractor.

We know what specialists the United States has in reinterpreting various treaties, endeavoring to find in them a meaning opposite to that which they were invested with on signing, but usually a certain interval of time is required for this somewhat unseemly step. In this case, less than a month had passed before the United States began trying to reinterpret Geneva. The Shultz who was in Geneva knows full well that the Soviet Union is prepared for a radical cutback in nuclear armaments given only a ban on space weapons. But the Shultz in West Berlin makes so bold as to explain to people that the Soviet Union is, allegedly, no longer insisting on a ban on space-based strike weapons.

That is to say, the Shultz in West Berlin opposes the Shultz who took an active part in drafting important documents and agreements in Geneva.

There are certain things which may be combined. One may combine the functions of, say, ploughman and baker or of horticulturalist and forester. But it is not possible to participate in the organization of firefighting work in one town and deliver lectures on how to sabotage firemen's hoses in another. After all, everybody can see that if something of value has been accomplished in Geneva it is in the interests of the peoples of the world to have that thing developed, (?not negated).

People want a new meeting between the two leaders. They hope that they will come to it with definite deeds. To this end it is necessary to select one job and one path, the one outlined in Geneva.

Policy Briefings for Thatcher

LD171549 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] London, December 17 TASS -- According to reports from well-informed sources, during his recent visit to London, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz conveyed to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher the gratitude of the President of the United States Reagan for Britain's joining the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative". Both sides were also coordinating the further steps to impose the program of "star wars" on other West European countries.

According to reports from the same sources, the United States intends to continue popularizing its militaristic program as a "guaranteed way of lessening the threat posed by SS-20 and other missiles targeted on Western Europe." Shultz thus tried to mislead the public opinion of Western Europe about the SDI program which will allegedly "protect" not only the United States but also its West European allies. In reality the program of "star wars" envisages the creation of a space shield from under which Washington hopes to be able to deal a first strike.

It is also reported that during the talks with Margaret Thatcher the U.S. secretary of state tried to justify the United States' right to interfere in internal affairs of those countries whom the United States regards to be in the zone of regional conflicts. These pronouncements by Shultz are assessed here as proof of the fact that the United States intends to widen the scopes of intervention against Nicaragua, to increase aid to Afghan bandit units and Angolan rebels. The sides also discussed NATO's intention to seek to disunite countries of the socialist community by applying a "differentiated approach" to them.

USAF REPORT, SENATE VOTE INCREASE CW TENSION

LD171841 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 17 Dec 85

["U.S.: Propaganda Cover for Chemical Re-Armament" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes: The Pentagon has repeatedly tried to convince people that the Agent Orange defoliant is not at all as noxious as described and that the incidence of cancer among the Vietnam war veterans who have been exposed to it is not higher than that among the other Americans.

If one is to believe an upbeat special report on the theme, which has been released by the U.S. Air Force staff, Agent Orange is nearly as harmless as an aftershave.

Only it becomes utterly incomprehensible then what has killed the enormous number of people in the Indochina, who died from poisoning during the U.S. aggression against Vietnam, and why thousands of former GI's and their relatives are still demanding that the Pentagon pay damages to them for their loss of health or the death of their near ones.

The USAF report trying to whitewash these crimes cannot be treated with anything but resentment. It also gives rise to the legitimate question of why Washington is trying to stubbornly to prove what is unprovable.

The answer is self-evident: The Senate-House Conference Committee has approved a bill on appropriations for specific Pentagon programs, including 126 million dollars to start the full-scale production of binary weapons, a fundamentally new kind of chemical ammunition. But the bill is yet to be finally endorsed by the Senate and the House. So in the Pentagon they have decided to back up their criminal undertaking with a "propaganda cover".

The joint Soviet U.S. statement issued after the Geneva summit meeting said: "In the context of discussing security problems, the two sides reaffirmed that they are in favor of a general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of such weapons. They agreed to accelerate efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on this matter."

The results of the Geneva dialogue should be consolidated with practical steps towards reducing the war threat on earth and lessening international tension. But the vote in the Senate-House Conference Committee and the pseudoscientific, false report issued by the U.S. Air Force staff are steps going in the opposite direction. They run counter to efforts to deliver humanity from chemical weapons whose stockpiles in the United States are already enough to kill all living on earth several times.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN DISCUSS COOPERATION WITH OFFICIALS

Marchuk Receives Businessmen

PM160946 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 11 December G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received W. Stiritz, R. Mahoney, and (J. Gudroynd), chairmen of the board of directors of the U.S. Ralston Purina, Monsanto, and (Filbro-Solomon) companies. Questions of scientific and technical cooperation were discussed.

Meetings Held With Ryabov

PM160948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 11 December Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received L. Lehr, president of the U.S. 3M Company. Cooperation in spheres of interest to both sides was discussed. On the same day Ya. P. Ryabov received R. Mahoney, president of the U.S. Monsanto Company. Questions of expanding cooperation in the sphere of the chemical industry were discussed. V.V. Listov, USSR minister of the chemical industry, took part in the conversations.

REAGAN ATTACK ON NICARAGUA TERMED 'CRUDEST' YET

PM161558 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "The Nicaraguan People Will Not Submit"]

[Text] Washington, 15 Dec -- Speaking on the radio, U.S. President R. Reagan launched into attacks against revolutionary Nicaragua's Government. The press notes that the tone of this speech was the crudest since he came to office.

Disregarding the fact that the matter concerned the legitimate government of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations, Reagan resorted to slanderous accusations against the Sandinist leadership. The U.S. President tried to depict Washington as the defender of "democracy" and the Nicaraguan people's "rights," ignoring in this respect that the Somoza clan's bloody dictatorship, overthrown by the revolution, stayed in power for decades solely thanks to U.S. support.

As the well-informed WASHINGTON POST notes, the President is currently examining plans to give even more assistance to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. THE NEW YORK TIMES, citing a high-ranking administration spokesman, writes that "the President's speech marks the beginning of coordinated efforts by the White House and the State Department aimed at resuming military support for the 'contras'."

POINDEXTER TOURS CENTRAL AMERICA IN SECRET

LD132259 Moscow TASS in English 2243 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 13 TASS -- The White House confirmed today that Admiral John Poindexter, President Reagan's new national security affairs adviser, has toured a number of Central American countries with a secret mission. Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House, said that the mission had been undertaken on a personal instruction from the U.S. President. He said the purpose of the tour had been to get acquainted with the current situation in the Central American region.

However, it is believed here that it is a question of an attempt by the Washington administration to form a kind of anti-Nicaraguan front involving such friendly-to-the-USA regimes as the Salvadoran and Honduran ones. It follows from Larry Speakes' pronouncements that Poindexter's mission was also undertaken with a view to assuring the "contras" of Washington's invariable support.

U.S. PREPARES TO WIDEN AGGRESSION AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD072344 Moscow TASS in English 2320 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The U.S. Administration is preparing ground for an expansion of aggression against Nicaragua. This is how statements made on Friday 16 December] by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz are viewed here. Weinberger, in his appearance in a CBS programme, used the presence of Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua, the presence which has been suddenly "discovered" by Washington, as a pretext for stepping up the campaign of anti-Nicaraguan hysteria and threats, although it is well-known here that the advisers have long been there, helping the Nicaraguan people to strengthen the country's defence capacity in the face of imperialism's aggressive actions.

Weinberger resorted to the "discovery" in order to put pressure on Congress and make it endorse new multimillion appropriations for the rendering of U.S. direct military support to the bands of the Somocistas through whom the United States is waging a war against Nicaragua.

Statements by George Shultz during a suddenly held press conference in the Department of State were styled in the same vein. He even tried to present things so as to show that sovereign Nicaragua is allegedly both a Cuban and Soviet military base, and that it allegedly threatens U.S. security. Shultz stated in a threatening tone that the administration is considering further steps with regard to Nicaragua and if an appropriate demand gets to the U.S. Congress, the latter will have to vote for it most urgently. Shultz described support for "freedom-fighters", as he called the Somocistas, as "a moral matter as well as a strategic matter" of the USA.

At the same time Shultz confirmed the report that the Somocistas that had intruded into Nicaraguan territory shot down a Nicaraguan helicopter by firing a "surface-to-air" missile. As a result of that, 14 people were killed. The U.S. secretary of state tried to disprove the data which were submitted by the Government of Nicaragua and which indicate that the "contras" had been provided with missile weaponry by the United States. At the same time he hurried to express "deep joy" that the "contras" got such weapons. "Thank goodness that they did get hold of some weapons that can knock choppers down, and were able to use them..." "That is very good, and I hope they have more of these weapons... Fine! I am all for it", the U.S. secretary of state said.

On the same day the U.S. Department of State circulated another falsehood as to "Cuban military activity" in Nicaragua. The "document" fully consists of "eyewitness accounts", although none of eye witnesses is named. The purpose of the falsehood is obvious: to try if only somehow to "substantiate" the ridiculous assertions as to a threat to U.S. security, a threat which allegedly emanates from the territory of Nicaragua.

It was announced on Friday that in view of U.S. complicity in yet another crime of the Somocistas and of the stepping up of the anti-Nicaraguan hysteria and threats, the ambassador of Nicaragua in Washington, Carlos Tunnermann, was urgently recalled to Nicaragua for consultations.

WOLFOWITZ VOICES U.S. VIEW OF ASIA DURING TOUR

Threat to Thai Security Viewed

LD111750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1738 GMT 10 Dec 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov; commentary by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Wolfowitz is in Thailand on a visit. He is holding talks with the head of the Thai National Security Council and the minister of foreign affairs. But perhaps the greatest interest of Western observers -- I would even say scandalous interest -- is aroused by the planned trip by the high-ranking visitor from Washington into the region of the Thai-Cambodian border, with the aim of visiting the camps of Khmer counterrevolutionary groupings which conduct bandit sorties from Thai territory against the Kampuchean People's Republic. I will ask my colleague, commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov to tell you in more detail about all this:

Note, comrades, how the U.S. assistant secretary of state himself formulated the aim of his visit. While still at the airport in Bangkok he said: Thailand's security forces are experiencing serious problems and we, that is, the United States, want to help solve these problems.

Speaking plainly, the formulation is nebulous, in the diplomatic manner, but let's have a go at working out what is behind it.

The threat to Thailand's security is nothing more than the efforts of the Cambodian Government to guard its borders from external encroachments, to defend its sovereignty. And the effectiveness of these efforts has thoroughly disconcerted the United States, which organizes and finances the undeclared war against the Kampuchean People's Republic. After all, during the last dry season, the popular revolutionary army, with the aid of Vietnamese volunteers, liquidated 16 major counterrevolutionary bridgeheads along the border with Thailand, thus totally clearing the republic's territory of the major Pol Pot formations. More than 2,000 former bandits went over to the people's side. The government's six-point program, which permits all those who decide to break with the enemies of the people to peacefully return to their native hearths, has proved itself to be most effective. Thus, literally the other day, more than 105 former members of the Pol Pot bands arrived at the organs of peoples' power in Kompong Speu province, with confessions.

Washington is also disturbed by the situation in the ranks of the so-called three-sided coalition in which are united the basic groupings of the enemies of the Cambodian people. But, as it turns out, they are united only in the formal sense. In fact, there is constant squabbling between the ringleaders of this coalition, which leads to armed clashes between the various bands. In the camps on Thai territory, to which hundreds of peaceful inhabitants of the Cambodian border regions have been forcibly driven, there is the most real terror, horrifying even hardened Western correspondents.

It is not difficult to imagine in exactly what way the United States intends, to use Wolfowitz's words, to help in solving these problems. Even at the height of U.S. agression in Vietnam, Washington began military actions against Cambodia. More than half a million bombs were dropped on the territory of this country -- 1 for every 15 inhabitants; 600,000 people died as a result of these bombings, that is, about one-tenth of the population of Cambodia. Then there was direct intervention by the United States, which led to new victims. When the bloody Pol Pot clique seized power in the country, U.S. officials hypocritically threw up their hands in outrage and expressed sympathy for the victims of the genocide. But then, when the Pol Pot regime was chased out of the country by the rebelling people, the same United States, together with Thailand and others thinking in the same way, began to knock together a counter-revolutionary coalition, the strike forces of which are none other than (?those) of Pol Pot.

Millions of dollars, tens of thousands of items of U.S. produced armaments are secretly distributed for subversive activity against People's Kampuchea. Recently, the U.S. Congress put this issue on an official footing, having allocated $5 million to counterrevolutionary groupings.

But, by all accounts, the current extent of the undeclared war does not suit Washington. It wants more sabotage, more murders of peaceful inhabitants; for this it is ready to allocate more and more dollars. In a word, the United States sees a solution for itself in quantitative development of anti-Cambodian activity. But after all, the reality is that the situation in Cambodia has changed qualitatively. The process of national revival is irreversible. It is still possible to obstruct it in some way, but to stop it, or even more, to reverse it is impossible.

The peaceful resolution of the so-called Cambodian problem, the setting up of an atmosphere of trust and good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia, is fully possible, and the constructive initiatives of the three Indochina states provide a good, real basis for this. But, then, it is precisely these realities which Washington does not wish to notice.

U.S. Plans in Philippines

LD122009 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1354 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Singapore, 12 Dec (TASS) -- The United States does not intend to clear their military bases from Philippines' territory and are prepared to "take measures" to guarantee their inviolability. This was announced by P. Wolfowitz, aide to the U.S. Secretary of state on East Asian and Pacific affairs. Addressing a news conference here, he said that Clark Air Force Base situated on the Philippines archipelago and the Subic Bay naval base are "irreplaceable" for the United States. He rejected any possibility of their transfer to another place. These two bases, two of the largest outside the United States, occupy a key place within the Pentagon's global system of strong points and strategic bases.

This latest tour of Southeast Asia by the high-ranking U.S. representative shows that having declared this region a zone of "vital interests," U.S. ruling circles are missing no opportunities to drag the countries there into their aggressive strategy. Washington is devoting particular effort to push the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), an economic group comprised of the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei, onto the path of militarization. Before his journey to Singapore, the U.S. figure spent some time in Bangkok, where he made an inflammatory statement aimed at aggravating the tension in relations between Thailand and the countries of Indochina. His itinerary also included the now traditional provocative journey by U.S. visitors to the Thai-Cambodian border area and a visit to Khmer counter-revolutionary group camps.

Simultaneous with P. Wolfowitz' trip, U.S. Admiral J. Lyons, chief of Pacific naval operations, is carrying out an inspection trip of military facilities in Thailand, the Philippines, Australia, and Japan.

Statement Displays Imperialism

LD130359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Political observer Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, who is on a tour of Southeast Asia, made a statement in Singapore from which one can infer that Washington does not intend to decrease its military presence in East Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

Political observer Vladimir Tsvetov comments on the statement by the representative of the U.S. Administration.

Wolfowitz dwelt in particular on the role in U.S. Asian policy of the U.S. military bases situated in Asia and in particular, in the Philippines. He referred to the bases as being unique and irreplaceable. One can agree with this definition, since the Subic Bay naval base and the Clark Field air base in the Philippines are unique as regards their scale and level of equipment and are in actual fact irreplaceable as regards their significance for Washington's aggressive foreign policy.

Wolfowitz went on to state that these bases serve the interests of the countries of the region. In this regard the words of the assistant secretary of state fully diverge from the truth for the following reason: The southern part of the Pacific Ocean has been declared a nuclear-weapon-free zone. The New Zealand Parliament is beginning to discuss a bill on banning entry to the country's ports of any warships carrying nuclear weapons.

It is clear that the U.S. military bases in the Philippines which possess nuclear weapons can in no way serve the interests of the countries of the southern part of the Pacific Ocean, including New Zealand, which are striving to safeguard themselves against the destructive consequences of the aggressive policy of the United States.

A conference in favor of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific area was held some time ago in the Australian city of Sydney. Its participants voiced their support for the creation in this part of the globe of a zone of peace and security, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. The conference pointed out the need to put into use in Asia and the Pacific Ocean the experience of the process that was begun by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. There are ever more supporters in the region for the Soviet proposal that questions of Asian security be solved in an interrelated way with the participation of all interested countries and with account being taken of the positions of each of the countries. Voices are ever more frequently heard that the implementation of Mongolia's initiative on the conclusion of an agreement on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states would be a guarantee and foundation of security in the region. Of course, these outlooks have not yet become commonly shared, but their supporters in the region are becoming ever more numerous.

Can one say in such a situation that the Asian and Pacific countries have an interest in the U.S. military bases, which are creating an explosive situation? Of course not. For those interests, then, is Wolfowitz concerned? In his report at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Gorbachev spoke about the Soviet and U.S. approaches, which are in direct opposition, to the causes of regional conflicts. He pointed out that these conflicts arise from imperialist ideas which deny the right of the majority of the people to think and decide independently. The U.S. military bases abroad that give rise to or complicate regional conflicts are a product of U.S. imperialist thinking. It was indeed about U.S. imperialist interests that Wolfowitz showed concern when he spoke in Singapore.

U.S. DECIDES TO SUPPORT UNITA 'DIRECTLY'

PM161016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "An Open Challenge"]

[Text] According to reports which have appeared in the U.S. press, the U.S. Administration has decided to give counterrevolutionary gangs in Angola approximately $30 million "as the first installment within the framework of a secret aid program." It is planned to convey these sums to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] through the channels of the CIA, which intends to deposit them in the general "coffers" for subversive activities against the legitimate Angolan Government. As the same press points out, it is planned overall to spend up to $300 million on these ends.

The bandits' plans regarding the purpose of these frankly impressive sums are already well known. One of UNITA's leaders, Jeremia Chitunda, visited Washington and was officially received by top Pentagon officials. He presented them with a long shopping list of the most up-to-date combat equipment and arms.

At the beginning of December UNITA leader J. Savimbi asked the United States for urgent assistance. The splitists have an acute need of such assistance now. Their military position is lamentable. In fall this year the Angolan Army launched a powerful offensive against UNITA and inflicted a serious defeat. The bandits were saved from a total rout only by the armed intervention of the Republic of South Africa (RSA), whose troops invaded Angola and covered them.

However, it would appear that Pretoria is no longer relying solely on its own forces. The United States has also had to join in. In fact the U.S. special services have long watched over UNITA ringleader Jonas Savimbi. But in recent years the United States has preferred to do this through the agency of others and has placed him in the charge of Pretoria.

Now, however, Washington has decided, together with the racists, to support their puppets directly. Their cooperation is very eloquent. It is bringing the United States and RSA still closer together. Incidentally, that was the assessment made in the United States itself of the government's decision to assist UNITA. "To side with Savimbi is to side with South Africa, which wants to dominate its neighbors," THE NEW YORK TIMES reasonably noted. The same idea was expressed by congressmen in a message to the President. In their words, "U.S. involvement in the conflict in Angola will be seen throughout Africa as a decision to consciously cooperate with the RSA."

Against this background how is one to understand the talk in Washington of the need to resolve "regional conflicts"? Is this the way to resolve them? The actions of the Washington administration clearly show that it supports a regime which cruelly oppresses the country's black majority, illegally occupies Namibia, and is continuing to intrigue against neighboring states.

Apartheid and its aggressive foreign and domestic policies arouse just indignation throughout the world, as do all forms of partnership with the racists. Consequently any cooperation with them cannot be regarded as anything other than a challenge to the peoples of the black continent and to the entire international community.

U.S. APPLIES 'SANCTIONS' AGAINST GHANA

LD151530 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Accra, December 15 TASS -- Washington has again invoked discriminatory "sanctions" against a state whose policy is not to the liking of the U.S. Administration. This time "sanctions" have been applied to Ghana. A note handed by the U.S. Embassy to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of that African country says that the United States has decided to refuse it economic aid. Moreover, the Americans have unilaterally broken off talks on consumer goods supplies to Ghana.

The White House's wrath has been caused by the expulsion from Ghana of four agents of the Central Intelligence Agency, who operated in the country under diplomatic cover. According to Obed Asamoah, Ghana's secretary for foreign affairs, they were implicated in "unpermissible actions which were prejudicious to the development of normal relations between the two countries." It became clear in two trials of Ghanaian citizens recruited by the CIA that recently closed in Accra that the "diplomats" had supervised secret operations aimed at overthrowing the Ghanaian government and subverting progressive socio-economic change in the country.

The actions of the USA, the governmental PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC says, are fresh proof that U.S. "economic aid" has become a tool of political diktat to developing countries and of intervention in their affairs. Washington's "sanctions" can hold back some of the national development projects, the newspaper says, but the White House should remember that these actions cannot make the Ghanaian people swerve from their chosen road of development.

PRC WRITERS DESCRIBE RECENT VISIT AS 'FRUITFUL'

OW160941 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Several Soviet literary and art delegations have visited China recently. At the same time, many Chinese cultural delegations have also visited the Soviet Union. This has been a gratifying development. A Chinese writers delegation has just concluded its visit to the Soviet Union. The trip lasted 2 weeks. In addition to Moscow, the Chinese delegation visited Leningrad, Georgia, and Yasnaya Polyyana, the home of the famous Russian writer Tolstoy. In Moscow the Chinese writers met with noted figures of the literary circle of the city. It was a warm and friendly meeting. After the meeting, Shao Hua, prose writer and head of the Chinese writers delegation, told this station's reporter:

[Begin recording] Although our 16-day visit is a short period of time, it has been a fruitful visit. It would take a long time for us to tell all our impressions. Therefore, I will only make a few simple remarks. I think that our visit has been a success. The primary purpose of our visit is, of course, to seek mutual understanding among writers. We think that this contact has promoted mutual understanding. Normally, it takes a long time to make friends, but we have made friends in a very short time. This can be described by the Chinese idiom to feel like old friends at the first meeting. [end recording]

The Soviet press, television, and radio gave full coverage to the visit by the Chinese writers delegation.

BELORUSSIAN CHOIR, COMPOSERS TOUR CHINA

LD170306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The Belorussian State Academic People's Choir has started a tour in Beijing. The performers were warmly welcomed by a sizable audience at a concert in Beijing's palace of minorities' culture. After performing in Beijing, the Soviet artists will perform in the cities of Jinyang and Qingdao. In accordance with the 1985 USSR-PRC cultural exchange plan, a delegation of Soviet composers and choreographers is also visiting China.

ENGINEERS COLLABORATE ON PRC OPENCAST MINE

LD161604 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Leningrad, December 16 TASS -- The opencast colliery Yiminhe in the north of China can become one of Asia's largest. It is to produce over 20 million tonnes of fuel a year. Soviet engineers and designers from the "Lengiproshakht" Institute have begun, jointly with Chinese colleagues, examining variants of the development of this treasure trove, whose reserves will not run out in dozens of years. The Leningrad specialists took an active part in designing open pits in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and India and also the Fushun, Maoling and other coal workings in the People's Republic of China.

KUZNETSOV EXAMINES EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS IN PRC

PM130908 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Dec 85 p 3

[S. Kuznetsov article: "PRC: Employment Problems"]

[Text] Many people visiting the PRC recently have been impressed by the scale of construction in Beijing and other cities, and the colorful, noisy, and gaudy city crowds, bright banners, and advertizing posters -- including some in English -- and the sense of universal movement, business, and activeness.

The economic revival linked with the reform of the economic mechanism and the "open door" policy of attracting foreign capital that have been pursued in recent years is obvious, and the official statistics look hopeful. In 1980-1985 the supply of goods to the retail trade doubled and the number of trade, public catering, and service sphere enterprises quintupled. The expansion and encouragement of collective and individual enterprise at this stage has improved the overall economic situation in the country. But there continue to be many contradictory and unclear aspects to the situation, and even specialists are saying that they cannot tell what direction the process of change will continue to take, what new problems it will bring, and what previous problems it will be able to resolve.

One of these is the employment problem, which has been dragging on for many years. Questions of providing work are discussed at state forums and economic conferences, and the Chinese newspapers return to them regularly. In an interview with the youth newspaper ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO at the beginning of October a spokesman for the PRC Ministry of Labor and Personnel noted that there are currently between 10 and 20 million jobless city-dwellers in the country compared with the 110 million urban workers and employees.

The employment problem is complicated by a number of demographic and socioeconomic factors. True, in recent years the natural population growth rate in the PRC has been steadily falling, amounting to 1.08 percent last year. But each year the ranks of those "awaiting work" in the cities are swollen by 6 million young people. It is necessary to find work for 1 million cadre servicemen released from the Chinese Army. In the next 5-year period it will be possible to release 10 million workers as a result of streamlining and reducing staff in the state apparatus and industry and at enterprises in the collective sector. The introduction of the "family contract" and other forms of production responsibility in the countryside may lead to the release of a superfluous 100-million-strong workforce. Thus in the next 5-year period it will be necessary to provide work for approximately 140 million people.

What solutions to this problem are envisaged in today's China? According to state planning organs, if the comparatively high growth rates in the national economy are maintained by developing labor-intensive sectors of light and handicraft industry, trade, and the services sphere that do not require considerable capital investment it is possible to achieve an expansion in employment among the urban population. The other avenue, in the opinion of Chinese economists, is to expand the collective sector of the economy, which accounts for one-fifth of all employed people, and further develop individual enterprises.

According to official figures, jobs have been found over the last 6 years for 51 million people, of which one-third have been in the state sector with the rest at collective and individual enterprises.

In the aforesaid interview the Ministry of Labor and Personnel spokesman noted that the involvement of those without work in the services sphere and in learning trades that are in great demand is a large reserve for solving the employment problem. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reported that there are currently 78,000 job allocation bureaus and training centers in the country which have made it possible for millions of people to gain working qualifications and for around 8.3 million people to find work.

The individual sector is a substantial component in the country's economy. Back in 1981 enterprises that had emerged on the basis of so-called family enterprises were allowed to increase the number of hired workers to seven (apart from family members). In recent years the number of collective and individual enterprises has increased at a growing rate. Here are some recent figures.

The newspaper CHINA DAILY reports that this September the number of individual enterprises was more than 11 million and their trade turnover had almost doubled in comparison with the corresponding period last year, reaching 14 percent of total retail trade turnover. What are these enterprises? Some 5.8 million are in the retail trade sphere and 1 million are restaurants and snack bars, consumer service enterprises, repair workshops, transportation enterprises, and offices.

They include not only newly organized enterprises but former small state stores and restaurants that were not turning a profit and have been leased to certain individuals or groups of individuals. Such enterprises and "companies" operate on a contractual basis with local organs of power but on the whole exist at their own risk. Their scale can be judged, for instance, by the following fact: In Beijing there are more than 10,000 taxis that do not belong to the state; their owners are 124 "collective companies."

Of course, most workers at individual enterprises are in a less favorable position than workers employed in the state sector. The newspaper GONGREN RIBAO recently published a selection of letters from readers working at collective and individual enterprises. The workers complain about the long workday (sometimes up to 14 hours), the lack of guaranteed wages, the absence of social security, and poor working conditions.

According to Chinese press reports, the official line is to encourage, for a sufficiently long period, the functioning in the national economy of collective and individual sectors which do not require state capital investment, ease the employment problem to a certain extent, and at the same time are a source of income for the state in the form of taxes. But many prominent Chinese leaders, particularly Chen Yun, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee, stress that individual, unplanned production and the free market may play an auxiliary role in the national economy. Judging by Chinese press statements and the documents of the recent all-China conference of the CPC, more and more attention is being devoted to overcoming the abuses that have emerged during the implementation of the economic reform. The loss of a sense of duty for the sake of advantage, bribery and corruption, speculation, and increased private ownership sentiments are cited among the problems in China.

As for the superfluous workforce in the countryside, as Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, reported in a recent interview, the government intends to encourage various forms of cooperation in the countryside to create enterprises for processing agricultural produce and transport and trading enterprises and to expand the services sphere and subsidiary businesses. Last year there were around 6 million such enterprises with more than 50 million people -- 14 percent of the total work force -- working at them. The peasants employed at these enterprises have left the land but will remain in rural regions.

Time will show which way of resolving the employment problem will be the most effective. As the weekly PEKING REVIEW stated, there is a long way to go before China has full employment.

PRC TO IMPLEMENT STRICTER PRIVATE SECTOR CONTROLS

PM121551 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Dec 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "State Council Decision"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec -- According to a report in the Beijing English-language paper CHINA DAILY, the PRC State Council has decided to intensify control of private enterprise in the country.

The intensification of control in this sector, according to Zhen Zhonglin, chief of the PRC State Council State Industry and Commerce Administration, CHINA DAILY points out, is due in particular to the fact that many of the "trading companies" and "businesses" are fictitious -- without capital, without their own premises, and without a permanent staff.

The paper also reports that 8,741 enterprises, approved in recent years by party and state bodies, were closed during an inspection in late September, and in the 9 months since the beginning of the year it was found that more than 67,000 party, state, and administrative cadres had links with more than 27,000 enterprises.

CHINA DAILY writes that government bodies intend to arrange for all private businesses to reregister in the first half of next year. According to figures cited by the paper, their numbers increased by 1.88 million, reaching a total of 11.2 million, in just the first 9 months of 1985.

CHINA URGES U.S. TO PREVENT TRADE SLUMP

LD131103 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 13 TASS -- The Chinese Government has called on the U.S. Administration to take action to prevent a slump in bilateral trade, which could follow the U.S. enactment of a bill to limit textile imports in the United States, XINHUA news agency reported.

Speaking here, a spokesman for the Ministry of External Economic Relations and Foreign Trade of the Chinese People's Republic said the Chinese government has repeatedly explained its negative attitude to the bill. But owing to the U.S. buildup of restrictive measures, especially the real threat posed by this bill, exports of Chinese textiles and garments to the United States have been shrinking, which has caused further increases in the deficit in China's trade with the United States.

The Chinese spokesman warned that if the United States adopts the protectionist bill, this will inevitably seriously affect Chinese imports from the United States, XINHUA said.

COMMENTARY, REPORT ON DRA-PAKISTAN TALKS

Discussions Previewed

GF161244 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Meeting of Afghan and Pakistani Ministers in Geneva"]

[Text] Dear listeners, Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghanistan's foreign minister, departed for Geneva and on 16 December the new round of discussions will begin in Geneva between Afghanistan and Pakistan. These discussions will be carried out with Diego Cordovez, the special representative of the UN secretary general, acting as mediator.

During these discussions subjects for solving problems relating to the situation in Afghanistan will be discussed. The DRA, observing the peaceful [words indistinct] and noting the advantages of establishing normal relations with all countries bordering Afghanistan, in its communique dated 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981, proposed a constructive annual program for a solution to the border [word indistinct] problems and the situation in Afghanistan. In the DRA's proposals it was pointed out that the relations between Afghanistan and neighboring countries must be based on principles of mutual regard for the right of sovereignty and preparation for discussions and expansion of relations based on goodneighborly relations and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. The DRA announced that it will provide freedom and complete immunity for those Afghans who are now in Pakistan's [word indistinct] and other neighboring countries upon their arrival in their native land. The DRA Government has expressed its readiness to discuss problems relating to determining international security in connection with complete [word indistinct] and not repeating armed and other outside interference in Afghan affairs. Since June 1972, five rounds of discussions have taken place between Afghanistan and Pakistan, with mediation by the special envoy of the United Nations.

What is the goal of these discussions? The Afghan (?government), during the discussions continues with a [word indistinct] constructive policy and tried to reach some agreements in which all problems which are present from the (?past) will be considered. At first the two parties were able to reach specific understanding. As was noted, the possibility for a solution to [words indistinct] present in carrying out discussions between the DRA and Pakistan was prepared. However, later it became obvious that the Pakistani leaders were clearly making their decisions under the influences of foreign forces aimed at (?hardening) their position. This encounter brought the discussions to a standstill.

New rounds of discussions between Pakistan and Afghanistan began in the summer of 1985. According to an evaluation by Diego Cordovez, envoy of the UN Secretary General, although the position of the two parties was closer on some matters, there were still difficult problems to be discussed. It has been noted in the foreign press that Pakistan's wish, which is based on the withdrawal of the limited number of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan, whose presence is requested by the legitimate DRA Government, is the main obstacle for a solution to the problems discussed. [word indistinct] of the Pakistani leaders in connection with this is the same as that of the U.S. officials who are hardheadedly trying to convince Pakistan that the Geneva discussions are futile. The ruling circles in the United States participating in an undeclared war against the DRA openly announce that they provide financial help for Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are refugees in neighboring countries. Washington, which is always talking of its intentions to help find a solution for the problems of the region, is clearly using all its efforts to [word indistinct] the situation around Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union, contrary to the United States, is seeking the normalization of political problems of Afghanistan and supports the proposals of the DRA in this matter.

It is completely obvious that all destructive operations against the DRA, armed interference, and any other kind of interference in the internal affairs of the country must be ended. There must be assured international security to ensure that such interference will be not repeated. In connection with securing security for noninterference in the DRA, the withdrawal of Soviet forces from this country can be [words indistinct]. The leaders of the Soviet Union and the DRA have announced this on many occasions.

Talks Open

LD162259 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva December 16 TASS -- The next (sixth) round of Afghan-Pakistani consultations through the United Nations secretary general's personal envoy, Diego Cordovez, has opened in the Palace of Nations in Geneva today.

The Afghan delegation is led by Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost and the Pakistani delegation by Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

GROUND FORCES CHIEF IVANOVSKIY DEPARTS FOR INDIA

PM161909 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Dec 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Army Genral Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the ground forces and deputy defense minister of the USSR, left Moscow for India 15 December on an official visit at the invitation of Army Chief of Staff General A.S. Vaidya.

Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and deputy defense minister of the USSR; Army General A.M. Mayorov, first deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces; Colonel General D.A. Grinkevich, chief of the Ground Forces Main Staff, and other generals and officers.

S.V. Ranganatan, plenipotentiary minister at the Indian Embassy in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DESCRIBES DUSHMAN ATROCITIES

PM161138 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[Major General E. Grebenshchikov article: "The Bandits and Their Masters. Who is Waging War Against the Afghan People"]

[Text] The April revolution marked the beginning of historic transformations in Afghanistan. The political, social, and economic domination by big feudal lords was overthrown, and the implementation of reforms for the purpose of redistributing land and water in the interests of the broad masses of peasants and nomads began.

"Our objectives and intentions are clear and understandable," B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has said. "We want the things that the overwhelming majority of our proud people want -- our motherland's prosperity, freedom, and independence... we will aim for conditions under which every honest person can live and work in freedom and happiness and can enjoy peace, bread, and family happiness."

But the incipient progressive transformations in Afghanistan encountered fierce resistance from domestic and foreign enemies. Undisguised interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by U.S. imperialism and regional reaction began immediately following the victory of the revolution. These forces launched and are waging an undeclared war against the DRA government and people. Its objective is to liquidate the progressive system in the DRA, to restore the old feudal order, to deprive the Afghan people of freedom and independence, and to transform Afghanistan into an anti-Soviet military bridgehead.

The United States is the main organizer and coordinator of the undeclared war against the DRA. It is the United States that trains bandit formations on Pakistani territory and supplies them with weapons. Furthermore, the size of American support is growing year by year. In 1981 Washington appropriated 100 million dollars for supplying and training dushmans. According to the most modest estimates, this year official U.S. aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries alone has already reached 250 million dollars. The figure planned for next year is 600 million.

Over 100 military camps and strongholds have been set up in Pakistan, where gangs of dushmans are trained under the leadership of American, Chinese, and Pakistani instructors and subsequently sent into DRA territory. For example, Amir (Dzhan), a captured native of Kabul province, testified that the "instructors" on the terrorist training courses from which he "graduated" in the small town of Parachinar, not far from Peshawar Pakistan, were four Americans, five Saudis, and three Chinese. "We were trained to use firearms," he said, "but basic attention was focused on acts of sabotage: blowing up bridges and seeting fire to buildings."

Every bandit-training center has its own speciality. For example, saboteurs are trained in Chitral, Peshawar province. Training in shooting at airborne targets is given at (Tutkay). There are also training establishments of a general nature, where everything is taught: shooting, minelaying, ambushing, blowing up bridges, camouflage...

Sultan (Shukur) from the Abdullahkhan gang was trained in a camp that was different from all the rest. Every day two American instructors taught him how to use Japanese photographic equipment and a Canon movie camera under combat conditions. When a caravan from Peshawar brought to the gang's lair sets of Soviet uniforms, in addition to weapons and ammunitions, one of the instructors -- "Bill" -- told Sultan (Shukur): "You'd better polish your lenses, kid. There'll be a lot of work. Don't forget to load the camera, either."

"On orders from Abdullahkhan and 'Bill,' the CIA instructor, five men from the gang donned Soviet uniforms," (Shukur) said during his interrogation. "I was ordered to take the camera with the telephoto lens and to follow them on an ambush. The ambush was set alongside a road. It is used by buses, taxis, and motorized rickshaws. When a car appeared all the ambushers jumped into the road and halted the car. Its passengers were three Afghan men and a woman wearing a yashmak. One of those who had dressed up ran up to her and pulled off the yashmak. I photographed this incident. My next shot was of the 'soldiers' killing the men with knives. The third shot showed the dead woman lying in the dust, next to the burning car."

"What other photographs did you have to take?"

"I photographed dead bodies. Some were presented as victims of the 'brutality of Soviet soldiers,' others as Soviet soldiers who had been supposedly 'caught up by the hand of the people's avengers.' I also photographed various documents found on the dead."

The Afghan counterrevolution, which has set up various organizations, is the main tool used by international imperialism in the undeclared war against the DRA. Despite the differences and contradictions existing between them, they are united by hatred for everything that is new and progressive, for everything that the April revolution has given and is giving to the Afghan people. They all persevere in their attempts to expand their zone of influence on Afghan territory itself. It is for this purpose that they are trying to implant so-called "Islamic committees" there as self-styled organs of power.

In its struggle against the legitimate government and the people of the DRA the counter-revolution relies on actual military force in the form of armed gangs. Discipline in the gangs is enforced by the most cruel methods, including the death penalty. Armed operations are conducted basically by small groups (20-50 men). Whenever necessary, several groups unite into detachments (150-300 men). To keep the bandits in their ranks the gang leaders and their patrons have set a pay scale depending on time served in the gangs: monthly payments of 250 dollars for 6 years, 200 dollars for 4 years, 150 dollars for 2 years, and 100 dollars for 1 year. The gang leaders' pay ranges between 350 and 500 dollars a month.

The nucleus of the gang formations consists of feudal lords, land owners, representatives of the bourgeoisie linked to foreign capital, money lenders, reactionary mullahs, and diverse declasse elements used to making a living from robbery and plunder. There are also, however, some peasants deceived by reactionary propaganda and misled by the mullahs. Some of them have been recruited in the gangs by force, others (particularly those from among the "Afghan refugees" who have no means to support themselves) have been attracted to the gangs by the high rates of pay.

The undeclared war forced upon the Afghan people by the joint forces of internal and external reaction has cost the lives of thousands of totally innocent people. There is no limit to the dushmans' cruelty. Here are just a few examples of their bloody crimes. A group of basmachis broke into the home of (Adulla Sattar), a peasant from the village of (Dzhava), Vardak province, killed him for "disrespect to religion," and committed an outrage upon the mother before her children's eyes. Bandits killed eight teachers in the small town of Shirin Tagab, Faryab province for refusing to obey orders to give up the performance of their civic and professional duty -- teaching at school. The mullah in Kavarzan village, head of the local "Islamic committee," personally carried out the death sentences passed by him on peasants who had refused to join the gangs. This sadist committed his base deeds right inside the mosque.

The lair of Abdullahkhan's gang was deep inside a ravine. The Afghan Army servicemen who destroyed it discovered there large stockpiles of weapons -- antiaircraft machine guns, grenade launchers, antitank mines, surface-to-air missiles, mortars, and flame-throwers. Bundles of banknotes, a field radio installation, and local maps published in the United States were stored in the cave occupied by the gangleader himself. One of them, printed in Pashto, read: "The Islamic committee reminds once more those who own radio receivers that they should know, remember, and obey: it is a great sin to listen to Kabul programs. In the future such actions will be punishable by a fine of 10,000 Afghanis or by decapitation."

The dushmans used these leaflets in attempts to intimidate the Afghan population and set it against the people's rule. Similar appeals were printed in Pashto, Durani, and other local languages. But leaflets printed in Russian were also found among the other printed matter.

"Where did these come from?", Captain Muhammad (Avzar) asked one of the captured dushmans.

"They were brought by a caravan from Peshawar. Two foreigners were with it."

The testimony made it clear that the foreign officer was none other than the military instructor from U.S. intelligence known as "Bill," while his colleague was an emigre from Russia, "Edward" by name, a CIA agent and official from the emigre anti-Soviet people's labor alliance [NTS]. He was sent to Afghanistan posing as a correspondent of the magazine POSEV, which is financed by the U.S. espionage services. Material from the interrogation of detained bandit (Zakir) Mahmud reveals why the jackal from the NTS had wormed his way into Abdullahkhan's wolf pack. Here is his testimony:

"You said that 'Bill' and 'Edward' participated in the gang's raids. Give us more details about this."

"We halted a bus on the road near Behsud. "Bill' and 'Edward' were with us at the time. 'Edward' took photographs of what we were doing."

"And what were you doing?"

"We chased the passengers out of the bus, poured gasoline over it, and set it on fire. Then we searched everyone and took money and documents. Abdullahkhan took the money, earrings, and rings, and gave the documents to 'Bill.'"

"Why did 'Bill' need the documents?"

"He went through them thoroughly, dragged three men out of the crowd, and said that they were communists and we were to kill them. First their ears were cut off and their eyes gouged out, then their heads were cut off. It was decided that five men who were pointed out by Adbullahkhan were to join the gang. One of them tried to escape, but he was was shot."

"What was 'Edward' doing meanwhile?"

"After we killed the one who wanted to escape, 'Edward' took a Soviet uniform out of his bag. We were told that the dead man was to be dressed in it, and we did that. 'Edward' then took a few photographs of the body."

This is how photographs of "victims of the Afghan people's avengers" get into the Western anti-Soviet press. The manufacture of such fabrications is done by U.S. special services. Stooges from the NTS are now recruited for such work.

Under the PDPA's leadership the Afghan people are courageously struggling against the forces of internal and external reaction. Following the party's appeal "to rally even more closely from the final rout of the counterrevolution," a single comprehensive system for defense of the revolution has been established. It involves the close cooperation of military units, the people's militia, the security organs, the "detachments for defense of the motherland and the revolution," tribal militias, and territorial self-defense formations. And this is the real guarantee that inevitable defeat awaits both the internal and the external enemies of the DRA.

REBEL SABOTAGE AGAINST DRA YOUTH ALLEGED

PM161444 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 85 p 3

[Own special correspondent M. Kozhukhov dispatch under the rubric "Expose": "Killing the Future of the Revolution, Acting to the U.S. Game Plan"]

[Text] Kabul -- It was a miscalculation. In just 30 minutes the end-of-class bell would ring. Shutting their briefcases, a noisy crowd would then rush to the exit past the open doors of the laboratories. Past the outbuilding where the bomb was placed. Hundreds should have been killed... The chemical detonator of the NATO-produced bomb went off early. The building of the laboratory block of the Kabul Polytechnical Institute shuddered -- the powerful shock wave reached the second floor, shaking the walls, smashing windowpanes to smithereens, and destroying the laboratories' equipment. An unfinished formula was left on the broken class blackboard, someone's black briefcase was lying under pieces of brick, a piece of plaster had bent the page of an open book... the emergency medical services took around 20 wounded people, 2 of whom were unconscious, to hospital. That was how the week started at the Kabul Polytechnic Institue.

The target for the terrorist act was not chosen accidentally. The Kabul Polytechnic Institute is the main and sole center for training Afghanistan's engineering cadres. The Soviet Union presented it to the Afghan people around 20 years ago, and thousands of its graduates are already working at the country's plants and factories. It is still a symbol of cooperation between the two peoples; the lectures there are given in Russian and Dari. Afghanistan is proud of the attractive institute: All the most important political events of recent times that have been vitally important for the fate of the republic have been held here in its conference halls. Finally, perhaps the most important thing is that the Kabul Polytechnic Institute's students are tomorrow's revolutionary guard. Only a week ago the secretary of the institute's Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] organization was presented with a challenge red banner: The polytechnic's labor detachment is the best in Afghanistan. Another team of students and teachers -- a combat team this time -- has been fighting for several months against bandit formations in Herat province.

So those who prepared the sabotage were doubly wrong: There was no panic at the polytechnic. Moreover, the dean had to persuade volunteers ready to start immediately on clearing away the consequences of the explosion to disperse -- there could have been more bombs in the building. The same evening "fighters for the revolution" members of the DYOA mounted a 24-hour guard over the territory. Classes continued. On whose side are young people? That is the foremost question in Afghanistan today. Having lost the battle for people's hearts and minds, the counterrevolution is making desperate attempts to involve Afghan students in antisocial activity. Provocative leaflets, inflammatory rumors, threats, promises, blackmail -- all methods are used, refined to perfection by the western "cloak and dagger knights" who are the anti-Afghan rabble's direct patrons. All methods -- including killing young activists.

...During a young people's demonstration devoted to the anniversary of the revolution a powerful U.S.-produced grenade was thrown into the crowd. The perpetrator of the terrorist act, arrested a week later, admitted that the crime was generously remunerated at 20,000 Afghanis for a death -- that is what the arguments of certain Washington politicians about "human rights being trampled in Afghanistan" are worth. "Made in United States" -- that is the most frequent stamp on the Afghan people's tragedy. But other Western special services are following in the Washington wheelhorse's footsteps.

At the beginning of this year the DRA Government was forced to refuse to extend the contracts of West German and French teachers at Kabul's two most prestigious schools -- (Amoni) and (Isteklal). The mere "teachers" of math and fine literature combined their pedagogical efforts with the collection of intelligence information, the recruitment of agents, and incitement to flee the country. Nor did they balk at using "indecent material": The callow students that fell into their net received latest copies of pornographic magazines for their services. Public morality, clearly, is only a good thing when talking about "regional conflicts whipped up by the Soviet Union." But when it is a question of NATO interests, even morality shamefully lowers its eyelashes.

The Pakistani special services are also making zealous efforts in the DRA, infiltrating their agents into teaching centers in order to carry out subversive intelligence activity. Their residents incite the students to shun Army service and sabotage the government measures to improve the people's lives. A university has even been opened in Peshawar to teach Afghan young people who have left the motherland: There, promised large scholarships, students at Kabul higher educational establishments are deceived and lured by the prospect of obtaining housing and continuing their education in the West. The aim of this "beneficence" is obvious -- to win over those who tomorrow will be capable of taking the helm of the Afghan economy.

Even the dushman hordes themselves undertake dirty deeds. Not daring to openly raise its head in the cities, the counterrevolution is stepping up its conspiratorial and terrorist activity, boldly playing on the tribal relations which bind students at schools and higher educational establishments to the kishlaks in territory controlled by the rebels. They are recruited during the vacation and forcibly dispatched to camps with the threat that their families will be dealt with if they refuse. And these are not empty threats... the dushman leaders talk bombastically about the enduring values of Islam and the need to save Afghanistan from the "infidel," but here is the truth that speaks for itself: Weapons of murder are put in the hands of youngsters and teenagers.

But the children do not merely become executors but victims.
Because the weapons of death often take the form of an innocent plastic doll, soft toy, or harmless ballpoint manufactured a long way away from Afghanistan.

Murdering children is the last means to which the counterrevolution, desperate to win in an open clash and aiming thereby to whip up hatred of the people's power, is resorting. How much pain these booby traps have caused over the years of the undeclared war against the DRA, how many disfigured futures there have been, and how many tears have been shed by mothers who have lost their sons and daughters.

Alongside these tears how monstrously hypocritical are the Hollywood tears of sympathy shed in Washington for the victims of... the same killer dolls! As if it were not the United States but some mythical forces that were allocating more and more millions of dollars for the upkeep of the dushmans. As if it were not the American instructors but some kind of devil incarnate that trains the Afghan teenagers to handle explosives in the camps specially created for that purpose on Pakistani territory. As if it were not the CIA printing presses that issue handbooks on terrorism in the form of comics also aimed at Afghan children and teenagers... But no: It is the United States and its allies that bear the responsibility for the fate of the young people who have been and are being killed in Afghanistan. It is the United States and its allies who put into action the remorseless machine of the undeclared war against the DRA -- it continues to work at full power, leaving more and more casualties behind it.

The Afghan security organs arrested a 10th grade pupil at Kabul's (Rakhmanbobo) school who was tasked with wiping out a group of junior grade students from Soviet pioneer camps...

The group that planned a bombing on the territory of the DRA committee for radio, television, and cinematography was 19 strong. Its members were under 20 years old. One of them, the eighth-grader (Abdul Nabi), had already taken part in preparing the bombing of power lines on the outskirts of the capital. When the group was arrested subversive literature and lecture notes for carrying out sabotage were confiscated... (A. Nasir) and (M. Bashir), teachers at the (Abdukhanifa) Madrasah who had been tasked with infiltrating the Khad -- the security organs -- identifying "targets," and then embarking on the physical extermination of Khad staffers and people's power activists, were arrested.

The mentors of these future servants of Islam and their western patrons forgot even to think about the prophesy of the Koran that they had read so much: "Help ye one another in righteousness and piety, but help ye not one another in sin and rancor." They help each other, and how. Stopping at nothing to achieve their cherished goal -- narrowing the "territory of the revolution" and depriving the republic of a future.

...I was at the Kabul Polytechnic Institute the day after the bombing. All 2,000 students went to classes to a man -- there were virtually no latecomers that day. There were spontaneous rallies in the lecture halls: The students resolutely dissociated themselves from the dushman provocations. Dozens of people applied to join public order teams -- including those who were not DYOA members.

Carpenters' hammers were already at work in the laboratory block and student labor teams were being drawn up. They decided that classes should not be suspended, they would work till nightfall and rebuild the building by the winter semester!

That was the Kabul Polytechnic Institute's response to the new crime by the counterrevolution and its transatlantic masters and instigators.

Stop press: According to a TASS report, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, speaking at the Pilgrim Society in London, touched upon a number of international problems, including regional conflicts. THE NEW YORK TIMES writes in this connection: "The secretary of state stated that NATO members must not refuse to use all types of aid, including covert aid, to achieve their diplomatic aims. It seems that G. Shultz tried to convince Washington's European allies to support the course which the White House is following in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Cambodia, and now in Angola. When there is no solution to diplomatic conflicts anticommunist forces are given covert and overt aid." [The article is accompanied by three photographs: the first shows a young boy with no hands and a caption that claims he "picked up an antipersonnel bomb lying on the sidewalk"; the second picture shows a doll with the caption "this 'toy,' a doll stuffed with explosives, is one of those scattered about on the streets of Afghan cities by the dushmans -- those 'freedom-fighters' who are so dear to Washington"; the third photograph shows two dead children, bloodied and limbs missing, with the caption "these murdered children fell victim to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' bobbytrap bombs."]

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ROMANIAN CONFERENCE

LD180853 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0822 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Bucharest today to participate in the next conference of secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries on international and ideological matters.

Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; Vasiliy Zakharov, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; and Georgiy Shakhnazarov, deputy department head in the CPSU Central Committee, are members of the delegation.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 18 December broadcasts a similar report but adds the following: "The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee. N. E. Traian Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR was among the seeing-off party."]

ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER 'RELIEVED' OF DUTIES

LD171743 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, 17 December (TASS) -- Speaking today at a conference of the Romanian Army Aktiv, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, announced that Constantin Olteanu has been relieved of his duties as minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania in connection with his move to party work, and that Colonel General Vasile Milea has been appointed to this post.

RYZHKOV MEETS WITH POLISH PRIME MINISTER MESSNER

LD171809 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] A meeting took place in the Kremlin today between Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Messner, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow to take part in the 41st extraordinary session of CEMA.

During their conversation, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, information was exchanged on the course of socioeconomic development of the two countries and the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress. Both sides expressed deep satisfaction with the state of the fraternal Soviet-Polish relations and the growth in the role of cooperation and interaction between the Soviet Union and Poland, both in the solution of the socialist construction tasks which they face and in the cause of strengthening the international positions of the socialist countries in the interests of consolidating peace and ensuring the security of the peoples.

Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Comrade Szalajda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Science and Technical Progress of the Council of Ministers, took part in the conversation.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN TRADE, PAYMENTS ACCORDS SIGNED

LD171938 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast: announcer-read report]

[Text] In Moscow today [17 Dec] agreements were signed on trade turnover and payments between the Soviet Union and Hungary for the years 1986 to 1990, as well as a protocol on trade turnover in 1986. It is envisaged that the volume of mutual trade in the coming quinquennium will increase by approximately 30 percent, in comparison with the current quinquennium.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI HOLDS TALKS WITH ARISTOV

LD172233 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 17 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-charman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, had talks with Boris Aristov, Soviet minister of foreign trade, in Moscow on Tuesday.

Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, held talks with Boris Gostev, Soviet minister of finance, in Moscow on Tuesday.

TALYZIN RECEIVES BULGARIA'S ILIEV 17 DEC

LD180559 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2144 GMT 17 Dec 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 17 December, Comrade Talyzin received Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic and Chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, who is in Moscow. Zhulev, Bulgaria's ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

SHEVARDNADZE, CSSR AMBASSADOR DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD171854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Zavadil, CSSR ambassador in the Soviet Union. During the conversation which took place, questions were discussed concerning Soviet-Czechoslovak realtions as well as certain topical problems of the international situation. The conversation took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

GORBACHEV SENDS MITTERRAND MESSAGE ON AFGHANISTAN

PM181023 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Dec 85 p 3

[Dominigue Dhombres dispatch: "Mermaz Returns From Moscow With Message on Afghanistan From Gorbachev to Mitterrand"]

[Text] Moscow -- French National Assembly Speaker Louis Mermaz was due to end a 5-day visit to the USSR this Tuesday 17 December -- a visit during which he received an assurance from Mr Gorbachev that relations with Paris were now a "priority" of Soviet foreign policy. The general secretary twice used this expression, Mr Mermaz said in confidence before returning to Paris. Mr Gorbachev also welcomed the fact that he was able to talk "openly" with his interlocutor.

The National Assembly speaker is returning with a verbal message from Mr Gorbachev for Mr Mitterrand on the subject of Afghanistan. Mr Mermaz did not want to reveal the content of this proposal, about which he wishes to inform the president of the republic first. However, it seems that Mr Gorbachev is taking up the idea of a political solution to the Afghan problem under UN auspices. The general secretary apparently wishes to move fairly quickly and possibly to use Paris' good offices.

This initiative could take a more practical turn during the visit Mr Mitterrand is due to make to the USSR, probably before the second summit between Mr Gorbachev and Mr Reagan in the United States next June. Indeed Mr Gorbachev should logically see the French president again before another meeting with the U.S. President, as he did last fall.

Using a Gaullist expression -- "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" -- Mr Mermaz expressed the desire to return to the "tradition" of good Franco-Soviet relations. The use of this expression which, as the speaker of the National Assembly admitted, "allows everybody to express his dreams," was also intended to avoid too striking a comparison with the preferential relations which Georges Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing maintained with Moscow. However, this is the significance of the idea clearly expressed by Mr Mermaz of a "return to the detente of the Seventies."

Mr Gorbachev informed Mr Mermaz of his ambitions following the Geneva summit. He told him that "few practical things" had been obtained on that occasion and that it was therefore necessary for the next summit in the United States to produce more tangible results in the sphere of combating the arms race. The Soviet leader again stressed the dangerous nature of the U.S. SDI: We are not afraid of SDI, but we must react, he said in substance.

Mr Mermaz spoke out in favor of European building. Mr Gorbachev reaffirmed the Soviets' interest in "the Europe which is being built," but he also reaffirmed the anxiety caused by the military aspects this building might have. The USSR does not know whether this process of European unification is a factor contributing to detente or whether it might lead to an increase in weapon stockpiles in this part of the world.

Finally Mr Mermaz had "general discussions" with Mr Gorbachev on human rights, and he took the opportunity to mention Professor Sakharov in particular. He stressed the importance Paris attaches to this problem with regard to a return to detente. However, he wanted to be "discreet" to be effective and admitted that, aside from the Sakharov case, he had not gone into an examination of "individual situations."

PROTEST LODGED WITH UK OVER EMBASSY BREAK-IN

LD171735 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1702 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] London, 17 December (TASS) -- The Soviet Embassy in Great Britain has lodged a protest with the British Foreign Office concerning the recent action against the press section of the Soviet embassy. On the night of 14-15 December, unknown persons broke down the door of the premises which house the editorial services of the journal SOVIET NEWS, which is published by the press section, and they made a thorough search there. In particular, drawers filled with documents, editorial correspondence, and archival material were opened.

As a representative of the Soviet embassy stated at a press conference here, the nature of this incursion gives rise to doubts that it is a question of a routine robbery. He emphasized that recently certain circles in Britain, striving to poison the atmosphere in relations between our countries, have been showing "enhanced interest" in the activity of Soviet information service in London with the clear intention of seeking out something compromising in their work. In the past, the staff working at SOVIET WEEKLY, whose basic task is to strengthen mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries, have on more than one occasion received anonymous letters and telephone calls threatening physical violence.

The Soviet embassy pointed out in this connection the need for the British authorities to take forceful measures to end such actions against Soviet establishments.

PONOMAREV, FRANCE'S MERMAZ DISCUSS CURRENT ISSUES

LD172124 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 17 TASS -- Louis Mermaz, president of the French National Assembly, has left the Soviet Union today. He was on an official visit in the USSR at the invitation of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On Tuesday Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Soviet of Nationalities received Louis Mermaz and talked with him.

In the course of the meeting views were exchanged on some topical international issues, above all on questions pertaining to the struggle for the prevention of nuclear threat and militarisation of outer space, for ensuring peace and disarmament, as well as on a further development of bilateral Soviet-French relations in the light of the Soviet-French talks between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Francois Mitterrand of France in October this year.

Boris Ponomarev pointed out that the Soviet Union attaches great significance to the development of all-European cooperation, enhancing Europe's role in the fight for peace, against the nuclear threat. Europe's broad political and public circles favour an end to the nuclear weapons race, oppose the plans for a militarisation of outer space, declare for the development of a political dialogue, of economic and cultural ties. Yet certain circles are continuing their efforts to draw the West European countries some or other way into the implementation of the SDI which would make these countries accomplices to dangerous plans.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is doing everything in its power, to achieve a cut in the nuclear weapons and armed forces in Europe, an end to the nuclear tests, a strengthening of peace and security on the European Continent and urges other countries to act in the same directions. A positive role in that field is to be played by Soviet-French cooperation.

Both sides have positively evaluated the state of Soviet-French relations and expressed mutual preparedness to contribute to their further development, to work for the implementation of the treaties and agreements reached during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to France.

The plans for the economic and social development of the USSR up to the year of 2000 create new big opportunities for mutually-beneficial cooperation of the USSR with France and other countries on a solid, long-term basis.

Boris Ponomarev and Lous Mermaz also pointed out that the ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the French National Assembly are an important stable element of Soviet-French relations and discussed measures for their further development. The Soviet side stressed the great significance of the resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and on the international situation, and expressed the hope that it will meet with a positive response at the French National Assembly.

The meeting proceeded in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER QUILES CRITICIZES SDI

LD172114 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, December 17 TASS -- French Defence Minister Paul Quiles, has criticized the American programme for the creation of outer space weapons. Speaking in an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE, he stressed, in particular, that the "Strategic Defence Initiative" of the USA providing for the deployment of outer space weapons does not instill trust. Paul Quiles pointed out that a number of experts of the French Defence Ministry consider the American programme to be "unrealistic and dangerous".

Touching upon France's stand on the SDI, the defence minister pointed out that the American programme may only whip up the arms race. He stressed that the French Government favours a peaceful exploration of outer space.

USSR, TURKEY FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT ON FIR TALKS

TA172057 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 2030 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Turkey and the Soviet Union have failed to reach an agreement at the end of the talks held in Moscow on the demarcation of the Black Sea Flight Information Region [FIR] line. The Turkish Foreign Ministry has issued a statement saying that until now Turkey has preferred to hold negotiations with the Soviet Union to solve the problem instead of unilateral recourse to the International Civil Aviation Association. The statement adds that it was not possible to reach a draft agreement on the issue at the end of the talks. At the talks held between 11 and 13 December, Turkey requested that the FIR line, which extends as far as the Turkish airspace over the Black Sea, be moved further north in accordance with international law and civil aviation needs. International Civil Aviation Association rules call for the demarcation of the FIR line within the framework of agreements signed among regional countries.

FRG PARTIES INTENTION TO FIGHT SDI REPORTED

Social Democrat's Rau

LD162220 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Ahlen, December 16 TASS -- The Social Democratic Party of Germany held a conference in the West German city of Ahlen today. It examined this country's political, economic and social development and the foreign policies of its government.

"The Social Democrats," Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia and deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, said at the conference, "positively assess the results of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which was ushered in a new stage in Soviet-U.S. relations."

He said his party "intends to step up efforts against the arms race and prevent it from spreading to outer space".

Foreign Minister Genscher

LD161731 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 15 TASS -- FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher has warned against the dangerous character of the American "star wars" plans. In an interview to the SUDWESTFUNK radio station on the eve of the next week's meeting of the Bonn cabinet which is to discuss the FRG's participation in these plans, Hans Dietrich Genscher has said that military and political consequences of the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative should be considered above all in discussing it. It is necessary to take into account what influence this programme will exert on European security and disarmament negotiations, he stressed.

DEPLOYMENT OF PERSHING-2S COMPLETED IN FRG

LD132252 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 13 TASS -- The deployment of 108 American nuclear Pershing two missiles has been completed in the Federal Republic of Germany. DPA news agency has reported, quoting informed sources in the NATO Headquarters in Brussels.

This means that all American nuclear missiles of this type, envisaged by the NATO decision on "rearmament", have been based in the country contrary to the will of its population.

Treading in Washington's footsteps, the right-wing conservative government in West Germany allowed the transformation of the country's territory into a launch pad for first-strike nuclear missiles targeted on socialist states.

'HYPOCRISY' OF UK ARMS CONTROL POLICY NOTED

LD161623 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Report by TASS correspondent Victor Borodin]

[Text] London, 14 Dec (TASS) -- The peace-loving public of Great Britain today held a mass protest demonstration at the U.S. Air Force base at Greenham Common (County of Berkshire), where the very new U.S. first-strike nuclear cruise missiles have already been brought up to a state of combat readiness. The courageous women of the "peace camp" at Greenham Common and several thousands of their supporters who converged here from all over the country took part in it.

As participants at the demonstration stated, they have gathered at the arsenal of "cruise death" to express their angry protest against the military preparations being continued by the West and being foisted on Great Britain and other countries of West Europe by the U.S. Administration.

In these days when the 6th anniversary of the passing of the shameful decision to site U.S. cruise missiles by the NATO bosses is here the world has not become a safer place. On the contrary, the leaders of West European countries, having decided irresponsibly to site these nuclear systems on their territory have faciliated an escalation in the arms race and the further worsening of the international situation. This bears witness in particular to the cynical hypocrisy of the Tory government which speaks out in favor of establishing arms control but in deeds obligingly fulfils the military directions of the United States and NATO. All this serves the dangerous aim of deepening the gulf of mistrust between countries and peoples, relating to different political systems and to convince the peace-loving public of the inevitability of nuclear war and the possibility of gaining victory in it. The intensive preparations at the military base in Molesworth for the reception and siting of a new batch of U.S. cruise missiles serve the same purpose, the speakers stressed in their speeches.

Official London, an activist in the peace movement from the town of Newbury (L. Edwell) pointed out, is thus not only reconciling itself to the nuclear occupation of Great Britain by the U.S. military clique but it is also turning the country's territory ever more actively into a target for a retaliatory nuclear strike in the event of a war beginning through the fault of the U.S. or NATO strategists.

The military police arrested 12 participants at the demonstration. Judicial and police repressions by the authorities have more than once in the past too been unleashed on the participants of the broad antiwar movement and the residents of the Greenham Common Camp. On the orders of the Tory government they even tried to bulldoze the camp from the face of the earth. But it exists. And as its bold inhabitants declared today, the struggle at Greenham Common, and as a whole around the country, will not cease until such time as "official Washington and London come to their senses and remove the cruise missiles from the British Isles as millions and millions of people are demanding."

JOINT U.S.-SPANISH MILITARY COMMUNIQUE ANALYZED

LD161641 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] Following the second round of the Spanish-U.S. negotiations at the level of experts, a joint communique was issued saying that the talks on a possible reduction of the U.S. military presence in Spain will continue in the first 6 months of 1986. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes in this connection:

After nearly a year of delays, the United States finally agreed to negotiate a reduction of U.S. forces on Spanish territory, but the communique makes it clear that Washington has shown itself willing only to begin the corresponding negotiations without promising its Pyrenean partner a real as opposed to a formal reduction of its military presence in Spain. According to the Madrid daily EL PAIS, it is said that after Spain has fulfilled the specific conditions Washington will confine itself to a symbolic withdrawal of several hundred of its troops from the country, reserving the right to use the four military bases.

The premises laid down by the U.S. Administration are very clear: Spain's continued membership of NATO and the modernization of the Spanish Armed Forces to bring them up to NATO standards. What's more, there will only be bilateral negotiations after the Moncloa Palace [Spanish prime minister's office] holds the national referendum on NATO and, moreover, only if the result of the referendum is in favor of the country's continued membership of the Atlantic bloc. These are the preliminary conditions which Madrid has to fulfill before the two sides return to the negotiating table.

There is something else which is no less indicative: The United States does not oppose a so-called adjustment of its military presence on Spanish territory, but will not hear of dismantling the four Pentagon bases, which is demanded by Spanish public opinion. CAMBIO 16 says rightly that the U.S. military bases are a source of tension in southern Europe and have nothing to do with the interests of Spanish security. The Pentagon bases, the weekly says, represent a direct threat to the country's security. Indeed, it is precisely from the U.S. bases that the bombers take off on patrol flights. For the Spanish people, the base at Torrejon is a sinister symbol of a foreign military presence, a terrible reminder of what happened in Palomares where a U.S. B-52 bomber loaded with atomic bombs was involved in an accident. The naval base at Rota, according to the Americans, should be the bridgehead on NATO's southern flank. The base has become an anchorage for submarines of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. It houses Orion R-3 [as heard] aircraft which are used to locate ships and submarines. According to an article in CAMBIO 16 by Eduardo Chamorro, in the event of a military confrontation these aircraft can carry 32 depth charges which the Pentagon, according to a secret plan, assigned to Spain. The very structure of the Rota base links Spain to the nuclear plans of the United States, Eduardo Chamorro says. The Americans intend to modernize the base at Zaragoza which serves to ensure military exercises in the Bardenas Reales Islands [as heard], scene of most of the NATO maneuvers for the atomic bombardment of the enemy. Tanker aircraft based at Zaragoza can go into action if other countries refuse the Americans the use of their bases, says CAMBIO 16. For this reason, the Pentagon wants at all costs to keep its arsenals in Spain and, with the help of NATO, ensure its military presence on Spanish territory. As for the negotiations scheduled for the first 6 months of next year, it seems that the Americans agreed to them in order to calm Spanish public opinion and to strengthen the position of the Atlantists, who say Washington views the position of its Pyrenean ally with understanding.

MORE REPORTS ON IRAQI LEADER'S MOSCOW VISIT

Husayn Profiled

PM171150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed biographical sketch: "On the visit to the USSR by Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of Iraq"]

[Excerpts] Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of Iraq has arrived for a friendly working visit at the Soviet leadership's invitation.

The Iraqi leadership headed by S. Husayn advocates removing the threat of nuclear war, stopping the arms race on earth, and preventing its transfer to outer space. Iraq favors the earliest possible end to the Iraq-Iran armed conflict and a peaceful settlement of disputes.

Under S. Husayn's leadership Iraq is pursuing a course of strengthening its relations with the Soviet Union, which have been further developed since the conclusion of the 1972 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Iraq. S. Husayn has paid several official visits to the Soviet Union.

Soviet people are confident that Saddam Husayn's new visit to the USSR and his talks with Soviet leaders will contribute to consolidating and developing fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Iraq.

Kremlin Talks Conclude

PM181202 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] The Soviet-Iraqi talks concluded 17 December in the Kremlin. Taking part from the Soviet side were Comrades Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs; Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and Minin, USSR ambassador to Iraq.

From the Iraqi side were Saddam Husayn, president of the Revolutionary Command Council, president of the Iraqi Republic; Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq; 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq; Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; and Al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR.

Saddam Husayn expressed deep satisfaction with his meeting with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, during which they held a detailed discussion of the fundamental questions concerning Soviet-Iraqi relations and a number of international problems, including the situation in the Near and Middle East. There was also an exchange of opinions on international situation questions. It was stressed that the Soviet Union is adopting constructive, truly large-scale steps in order to break the vicious circle of the arms race, and to clear the path for resolving today's task which is central for all of mankind today -- the prevention of nuclear war and of the militarization of space.

There is simply no other choice, stated Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, for thos living on earth, if, of course, the peoples want to preserve world civilization and the fate of present and future generations. In this connetion the attention of the president was drawn to the Soviet-American summit-level meeting in Geneva, which has become a major political event in international life.

The consistent line of the Soviet state aimed at achieving a cardinal change for the better in international affairs, at rendering support to all peoples following the path of independence and social progress, has once again found convincing confirmation in the results of the work of the November session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and in the report made by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the context of a review of the international situation the sides spoke of the necessity to respect the sovereign rights of states and noninterference in their internal affairs, and categorically came out against any attempts from outside to foist ways [poryadki] on other countries and peoples which are foreign to them.

Saddam Husayn gave a high appraisal of the peace-loving course of the Soviet Union, its efforts to eliminate the threat of world war, and its proposals to radically reduce nuclear weapons and to improve the international climate in general.

The Iraqi president expounded his country's approach to issues connected with the Iran-Iraq conflict, and confirmed the aspiration toward settlement of this conflict by peaceful means and through negotiations.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko confirmed the principled nature of the Soviet Union's position in favor of an immediate cessation of the Iran-Iraq war and of turning the conflict into the channel of political settlement. It is known that the imperialist powers are using the tension which has arisen in the Persian Gulf zone as a pretext for increasing their own military-political presence there. Emphasis was laid upon the impermissibility of such actions, which threaten the sovereignty and independence of the littoral states.

The sides expressed the conviction that cooperation between the USSR and Iraq will expand for the well-being of the peoples of both countries.

The negotiations were conducted in a friendly atmosphere.

Husayn Dinner Speech

PM172019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of Iraq, at 16 December Kremlin dinner given by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government]

[Text] My comrades and I, he said, arrived on this visit to your beautiful country with a sense of great joy, having the opportunity to see for ourselves the achievements of the friendly Soviet people who are steadily marching along the road of progress.

I would also like to state my gratitude for the hospitality and cordiality accorded me and the delegation members accompanying me and for the friendly atmosphere created during the talks with you and with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The history of relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union goes back many years and they are characterized by their steadfastness and stability. They are based on the principles of genuine friendship and fruitful cooperation enshrined in the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between our countries that was concluded in April 1972.

Cooperation between our countries encompasses the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other spheres. Today, paying our respects to these many years of fruitful cooperation, we reaffirm our resolve to develop our bilateral ties on the basis of the principles of respect for sovereignty.

Iraq, like the other Arab countries, makes a high assessment of the position of friendship and solidarity which the Soviet Union invariably adopts with respect to the just cause of the Arab nation, and first and foremost with regard to the just struggle which the Arab people of Palestine are waging for the restoration of their legitimate rights.

The complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory and the normalization of the situation in that country, the president went on to say, are the main prerequisites for the restoration of the security, stability, sovereignty, and unity of that Arab state.

The president went on to dwell on the Iran-Iraq war. He reaffirmed Iraq's desire to settle the conflict by peaceful means on the basis of the principles of respect for the sovereignty, honor, and legitimate rights of both sides.

The president called on friendly states to make the utmost effort in all avenues to achieve the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Near East.

In conclusion, I would like to express once again my gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality and wish you personally, our esteemed friend, and all comrades good health and happiness and the friendly Soviet people further progress and successes.

I am sure that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen and develop.

Gromyko Dinner Speech

PM172009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 16 December Kremlin dinner for Saddam Husayn, president of Iraq]

[Text] Allow me to take this opportunity to greet you here in the Kremlin, Mr President, and the Iraqi leading figures who have come with you, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

We regard your visit to the Soviet Union as new testimony to the friendship between our countries and peoples and as an important step on the path of further improving Soviet-Iraqi cooperation. It now embraces very diverse spheres -- the economic, trade, cultural, and other spheres.

The talks which you have had today with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, undoubtedly are and will be of fundamental significance in the sphere of further developing relations between our countries.

These talks and also the exchange of opinions on a number of problems which took place between our delegations very clearly confirm that Soviet-Iraqi relations have broad horizons and good preconditions for progress on a mutually advantageous basis and in the interests of both countries' peoples.

A.A. Gromyko went on to dwell on the task of the struggle to prevent nuclear war. The question now stands specifically: Will the potential for destruction which has been accumulated in the world be put to use -- which means nuclear catastrophe -- or will common sense and the interests of all mankind prevail?

It was from just these positions that the Soviet Union approached the Geneva meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan. At the talks between the top leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States an important step was taken on the way to improving the international climate. But that step is not enough. The Soviet Union stands for exerting new and even more persistent efforts in the name of changes for the better. The peoples must feel that both powers have in practice embarked on the path of resolving the acute problems of the present day connected with preventing nuclear war. The U.S. side's words must be followed by concrete deeds.

For its part the Soviet Union believes that the paramount task of the present time -- preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth -- can and must be resolved. The Soviet Union has already declared repeatedly and repeats that it is prepared to radically reduce nuclear weapons on the condition that the door to the unfolding of an arms race in space is shut tight.

It cannot be called a chance fact that the chief attention was devoted to precisely this range of questions during today's talks and negotiations, Mr President. Here the importance of your talks with M.S. Gorbachev should particularly be emphasized.

The existing hotbeds of tension and conflicts in various parts of the globe continue to remain an acute problem of the present day. This applies, inter alia, to both the Near East and the Iran-Iraq conflict.

I don't think I will be giving away any secrets if I say that questions of the situation in the Near East, including in connection with the Iran-Iraq conflict, are being examined with attention in our talks. In speaking about this situation, you and I do not differ in our assessment of the aggressive designs of the United States and Israel with regard to that region. Both the United States and Israel are trying to impose new separate deals on the countries there to the detriment of legitimate pan-Arab interests.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union does not consider the situation in the Near East hopeless. That region's problems can be resolved if all the interested sides exert efforts and a corresponding international conference is convened. The Soviet Union's proposal on this score is well known. The way out of the situation which has been created should be sought at that forum -- only there, and not on the battlefields. At the same time, of course, the conference must seek and find mutually acceptable solutions. We consider the question of such a conference a fundamental issue.

As for the Iran-Iraq war, the Soviet Union's position with regard to it has already been expounded repeatedly. From the start of the war we believed, and we continue to believe now, that it is necessary and senseless. Only those with an interest in weakening Iraq and Iran derive advantages from it.

In our view, those who, contrary to all logic, call for the war to be continued "to a victorious finish" and who regard it as a means of settling scores with the enemy and imposing their political will on him are acting unreasonably.

We once again repeat with all determination: The Soviet Union advocates that disputed issues between Iraq and Iran be resolved at the negotiating table; not on the battlefield where people dressed in soldier's uniforms are dying!

The Soviet Union pays tribute to the anti-imperialist policy which Iraq pursues in the international arena. The coincidence of the viewpoints of the Soviet Union and Iraq on many foreign policy issues is a guarantee that our relations have good prospects for their further development.

In conclusion, I would like to wish health to President Husayn and all the Iraqi guests, A.A. Gromyko said. Allow me to express confidence that Soviet-Iraqi friendship and cooperation will strengthen and develop.

Further Meetings

LD180026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2335 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 17 Dec (TASS) -- INA notes that this morning the concluding part of the Soviet-Iraqi talks, "lasting about 3 hours," took place. Today Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, had a separate conversation with USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. 'Abd al-Jabbar Khalil Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs, met with USSR Minister of Defense Sergey Sokolov, the INA report says.

Husayn Departs

LD172249 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2231 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 17 December (TASS) -- Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, left Moscow today. He had been in the USSR on a working friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

At Sheremetyevo Airport the president was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politiburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials.